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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Remove the Capital Postponed.

Act for Arrest of the Idle and Disorderly Passed Second Reading.

Also to Limit Liability of Bank Stockholders.

Bill Regulating Publication of Legal Notices Indefinitely Postponed.

Report of State Treasury Investigation Read in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 25, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Latta in the Chair.

A number of bills were reported from committees affirmatively, while two were reported negatively.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Jones—An act to establish the general issue in actions of replevin.

Mr. Allen—To authorize chattel mortgages in the State upon lumber, iron and coal in bulk.

Mr. Herr—An act to render valid any irregularities in sealing up the jury wheels or taking the oath or filling the same in the manner prescribed by law.

Bills on Second Reading—Act to provide for the arrest of idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class. Amended so as to include cities of the third class, and agreed to.

Act authorizing amendments to mechanics liens before judgment.

Act to provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of the proposition for the removal of the Capital of the State to the city of Philadelphia.

A motion to postpone the bill was made by Mr. Herr and lost, and a motion to postpone for the present was agreed to.

Act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Agreed to.

Act to provide for the organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies. Postponed for the present.

Act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State in cases of partition. Agreed to.

Act to regulate the publication of legal notices in newspapers. On motion of Mr. Davis, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Supplement to the act to amend certain defects in the law for the more just and safe transmission and secure enjoyment of real and personal estate, approved April 27, 1855, declaring how mortgages and leases, provided for in the eighth section of said act, shall be recorded. Agreed to.

Act to amend the act limiting the liability of stockholders of banks, banking companies and other banking institutions in the Commonwealth. Agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

The bill authorizing Pittsburgh to increase its indebtedness, which passed the Senate Thursday evening last, on second reading, which provides for a tax of one-quarter of one per cent., will raise a sum to finish the water works, of $380,341 79.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Graham presented two petitions from citizens of Pittsburgh, praying for the passage of the act increasing the jurisdiction of aldermen in cities of the second and third classes.

Mr. Thornton reported, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, affirmatively, on act to repeal local option in the borough of Braddocks.

Mr. Reighard, from the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement in reference to the bill providing for the seasonable payment of the one million dollars appropriated to the Centennial Commission. He said the bill had been reported, by a mistake, negatively, but that the committee had considered the matter this morning and had resolved to let the bill remain as it was reported. Mr. Reighard said that, under these circumstances, the bill was improperly before the House, and therefore moved that it be recommitted. Not agreed to.

Mr. Reighard, from the committee appointed by the House last session to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, submitted a report, which was read.

The report and testimony make a formidable looking document, setting forth that the loan of $3,200,000 had been unconstitutionally diverted from the sinking fund, and that an average monthly balance had been retained for many years in the hands of the State Treasurer of $2,100,000, on which the State had received no interest. The committee acknowledge that the Treasurer found some justification for the withdrawal from the sinking fund, in an act of the Legislature of 1870, but consider, nevertheless, that he should have obeyed the Constitution. There had also been a failure to invest the quarterly balance for reducing the State debt. The committee say that if the State had received interest on the sum of $2,100,000, the average amount which for twelve years had been in the Treasury, she would, at five per cent., have obtained $1,260,000. The committee had subpœnaed State Treasurer Mackey and ex-State Treasurers McGrath, Kemble and Irwin. Of these, Mr. Mackey had also appeared, but ultimately had denied the authority of the committee, and he and the remainder of the gentlemen had contemptuously disregarded the subpœnas. It now remained for the House to take such action as is thought necessary. The report was laid on the table. It was signed by all the Democrats on the committee.

Mr. Bailey, Republican, gave notice that he would present a minority report on the investigating Committee, based upon the fact that the present State Treasurer had really opened the records of his office to the investigation of the committee.

Bills Read in Place—Mr. Miller—Empowering Courts of Quarter Sessions to appoint additional supervisors.

Mr. Vodges—To authorize building associations to co-operate with each other in mutually insuring the dwellings and hold property of their members against loss by fire.

Mr. Roberts—For the protection of farmers and owners of cattle, horses, sheep and swine along the line of railroads.

Mr. Mickey—To prevent fraudulent conveyances.

Act authorizing a change in the width of State, plank and township roads.

Act for the relief and benefit of industrial schools for destitute and friendless children.

Act to regulate huckstering and providing for the payment of licenses for the same.

Act to repeal the act regulating the mode of voting at elections in the several counties of the State.

Joint resolution providing for printing the Constitution and certain general laws.

Act in relation to building bridges across streams dividing counties.

Mr. Zern—Act to regulate appeals from assessments of damages and benefits by the opening, straightening or grading of streets in cities of the second class.

Mr. Christy—Act to fix the salaries of the several State officers and the number of clerks in the departments.

Act to repeal the act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors in certain counties of the Commonwealth.

The House then proceeded to consider bills on first reading. Pending this order the House adjourned until Monday at 7 P. M.

MISSISSIPPI.

Impeachment of Governor Ames.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—The *Appeal's* Jackson, Miss., special last night, says the House spent the entire day in considering the report of the Ames Investigation Committee. At the time the special was sent last night a vote had not been reached. The report of the committee is quite lengthy, and recommends that Governor Ames be impeached and removed from office for official misconduct on eleven separate and distinct charges, which are specified, consisting of failure to remove certain officials and the removal of others without cause; for causing Goodbread at Vicksburg in Crosby's case; for calling for United States troops, and having them eject Finger, Sheriff of Warren county, from his office, in violation of law; for attempting to incite a war of races in arming colored militia and causing them to defiantly parade the streets of Clinton.

Later.—The resolution impeaching Governor Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was adopted—yeas 86, nays 14. Sixteen Republicans were absent. All those present and two Democrats (Crossland and Warren) voted no. The House elected Messrs. Featherstone, Tucker, Percy, Muldrow, Barksdale and Spigler Managers to prosecute the case before the Senate.

Counsel for Lieutenant Governor Davis have filed a plea denying wholly and severally the articles of impeachment.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1876.

SENATE.

After some debate, the Senate passed, without amendment, the bill reported by the Finance Committee, on Wednesday, to amend the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, to authorize the refunding of the national debt. The vote on the passage of the bill was—yeas 51, nays 5. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, McDonald and Robertson. The bill, as passed, amends the acts named so as to provide that the amount of bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest, authorized to be issued, be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years. It also provides that the acts shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts named, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Revolutionary War Claims, reported adversely on the bill to provide for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolutionary army and widows and children of those who died in the service, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ALLISON called up the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The first amount reported by the Committee on Appropriations, was for the additional pay of professors for four years of service $8,500.

Mr. MAXEY hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN said sometimes men, in their desire to retrench and economize, did so in matters they knew nothing about. He referred to the action of the House of Representatives in cutting out the provision for the pay of professors according to length of service, and said it was the report of an appropriation bill to repeal existing statutes. The pay of professors was fixed by law, and to claim in an appropriation bill reducing their pay, without any repeal of the existing law, showed an astounding ignorance of law.

Mr. SAULSBURY said there were very few professors in colleges throughout the country who received pay equal to that received by professors at West Point. He thought it commendable in the House of Representatives to exhibit some degree of economy, and if they found an appropriation which had heretofore been too large, it should be cut down.

Mr. WEST read from the law fixing the pay of professors, and said that if their pay should be reduced the pay of ever officer of the army must be reduced.

Mr. DAVIS said that in his opinion there was no difficulty as to the existing law. All that was necessary was that the Senate should say that hereafter the pay of these professors should be so much. In reply to the Senator from Illinois [Logan], he argued that the House had a perfect right to reduce the amount, and he [Davis] believed it was done in good faith.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this appropriation did not affect any present salary of these professors; it was not for services now being rendered by them, but for services they were to render in the future. The country was now expending more than was absolutely necessary for the training of military men. The learned Senator from Illinois [Logan], who was a general in the army, would bear him [Saulsbury] witness that the late war produced men who were equal to the emergency who had not received military training. He regarded that Congress should reduce the expenses of the Military Academy, as it was too much of a burden upon the people of the country. He would vote for a reduction of the army—for such a reduction as would be sensibly felt by the people.

Mr. WEST said the records of the War Department evidenced the fact that from 1840 to 1860, when the Democrats had charge of the country, the expenses of the army, per man, was more than it had been under a Republican administration since 1866.

Mr. ALLISON said the question of reducing the army was a distinct one, and ought not to be considered by the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Military Affairs was the proper one to consider that subject. As to army officers, they could be promoted, but the rank of a professor at the Military Academy was limited to that of a colonel, and they should have extra pay for length of service.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Committee on Appropriations should report in favor of reducing all salaries possible, and other committees of the Senate could examine into the question of changing the existing law so as to enforce such reduction. The professors at the Military Academy were not engaged in the hazardous business of fighting Indians on the plains, but had comfortable quarters at West Point.

Mr. LOGAN asked where were all the major generals and prominent officers? They were not fighting Indians.

Mr. STEVENSON favored the reduction of the salaries of these professors.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the Committee on Appropriations did not think it proper to select this class of officers and reduce their pay, when the question of reducing the pay of the army was not before the committee.

Mr. STEVENSON said it would be easy enough for the Senate to authorize a reduction of the salaries of the professors, and then put two lines in the bill repealing all laws inconsistent with the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the salary of the President of the United States had been increased by an appropriation bill, as well as the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and it was not wise to argue that salaries could not be changed in an appropriation bill.

After further debate, Mr. KELLY gave notice of an amendment which he would submit at the proper time, providing that after June 30, 1876, each of the professors at West Point, whose term of service exceeds ten years, shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a colonel; those whose term of service exceeds five years and not ten, the rank, pay and allowance of a lieutenant colonel, and others the rank, pay and allowance of a major.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

After a lengthy discussion, the House refused to second the previous question on the conference report on the 3:65 District bond bill, and a motion to postpone for one week was agreed to.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the correspondence furnished that committee by the State Department in reference to the connection of General Schenck, as American Minister to England, with the Emma mine and Mechado claim. He stated that the action of the Secretary Department of the Government appears to have been limited to a recommendation in a telegraphic dispatch to General Schenck, dated the 28th of November, 1871, that he should retire from the directory of the Emma Mining Company, which recommendation General Schenck appears to have acted upon, after the lapse of a week, although the fact did not appear to have been communicated to the President until the 12th of January following. In regard to the Mechado, General Schenck appeared to have taken no action in the matter. The correspondence was ordered printed, and also referred back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for further consideration.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after passing a number of bills, the committee rose and the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

ST. LOUIS.

McKee's Motion for New Trial—Hearing Postponed—Convicted Parties Waiting for Sentence—Babcock and Friends Leave for the North.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Col. Hatch, counsel for Wm. McKee, filed an affidavit in support of the motion for a new trial. Some editorials from the *Republican*, which are claimed to have prejudiced the case against the defendant, were also filed. The affidavit mentioned is by Watson Foster, of Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, who charges H. F. Summers, a juror in the McKee trial, with having prejudiced the case by stating, previous to the trial, that he believed McKee was guilty and that he was the "biggest toad in the puddle." The Court ordered that defendant have leave until the 5th of March to file an additional affidavit, the prosecution, ten days thereafter, to answer the same and the defendant to have till the 20th to file testimony in rebuttal.

The question of sentencing the parties who had been convicted in this court was broached, and Judge Dillon said the proper way seemed tl be to let the cases stand as they were until the motions for new trial were disposed of, to which District Attorney Dyer acquiesced, as that course would best subserve the interests of the Government.

General Babcock, Mr. Storrs, ex-Attorney General Williams and other persons connected with the trial, left for their homes to-night. Judge Porter left last night.

The Omaha Hotel Company sued George Thrall to prevent him from using private gas works, instead of city gas, on the ground that it vitiated the insurance on the building. Yesterday Judge Savage, of the District Court, decided the case in favor of the defendant.

Gold! Gold!!

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

LONDON, February 25.—The week has been one of great depression. The fortnight settlement, the general lack of interest in Stock Exchange operations and the heaviness of the French Bourse, combined, render the market extremely dull. Some activity was awakened yesterday by a pressure to sell, and nearly all classes of securities suffered. Foreign paper was under pressure from Paris and adverse rumors about the new Egyptian loans, and home railways on unfavorable traffic returns for the week and local causes. Today, the settlement being completed, there is a better feeling and a slight recovery of prices. The discount market has been steady, but at a lower rate, in consequence of heavy shipments of specie and the approaching repayment of the Suez Canal loan, which, it is supposed, will largely go into Lombard street transactions.

There have been no changes of note in the grain trade. Values remained stationary, while the demand has been stimulated only in cases of finer samples. A majority of the provincial markets have been quiet and steady, but in a few instances there has been a small decline in all leading staples. At Paris the market remains rather dearer than in London for wheat and flour. The attendance at Mark Lane to-day was very small, and the feeling one of dejection. There were no buyers at old rates, which are asked even for best qualities. Wheat is neglected. Last week's deliveries of English fair and foreign supplies comparatively moderate.

The regular weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Broker's Association says cotton continues dull and quotations of all descriptions are further reduced. American has been rather better demand, but the quantity offering is still so great that prices have further declined a farthing for lower, and an eighth of a penny for medium grades. Middling and fair qualities are unchanged. Sea Island staple remains in very moderate demand. Quotations of middle and lower grades of Florida have been reduced a halfpenny. Transactions in futures have increased, but prices after some slight fluctuations, are fully an eighth of a penny below those of last week.

According to the breadstuffs circulars, the wheat trade throughout the Kingdom is uniformly dull, although there is little or no further depression in prices, either in British or foreign. The cargoes off the coast are gradually disappearing, there being only thirty-one ships remaining, out of the recently very large fleet. There is more steadiness in spot prices. Very little business is reported in wool, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn is in good request, but there is no improvement in value, except for dry new American, which has advanced from threpence to sixpence.

France.

MEETING OF MODERATE REPUBLICANS—AMNESTY FOR COMMUNISTS—GAMBETTA FRIENDLY WITH THIERS.

PARIS, February 25.—*La Liberte* reports that a meeting of Moderate Republicans was held yesterday, at the residence of ex-President Thiers. The question of granting amnesty to Communists was considered. A proposition was made that a Committee on Pardons be appointed which will be less severe than the former committee and permit those persons to return to France who are innocent of crimes against the common law and those who were more misguided than guilty. This measure was offered as a substitute to the Radical proposal of complete amnesty.

Gambetta sends word that he will soon return to Paris from the South, and says he will first wait on M. Thiers, as he knows he wishes to be on good terms, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary.

Spain.

HEMMING IN THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, February 25.—Alfonso returning to Tolosa, the Royal army immediately marched against the Carlists in the mountain districts between Leiza and Irurita. General Primo de Rivera occupies the defiles of the Aldiredes on the frontier, to prevent the Carlists escaping to France. The Royalists have taken eighteen steel guns and a quantity of powder and arms, and a number of horses were abandoned by the Carlists.

FOUR CARLIST BATTALIONS ASK FOR AMNESTY.

ANDOAIN, February 25.—Four Carlist battalions, the first which enlisted in Guipuzcoa, have addressed to King Alfonso and asked for amnesty.

The *Gazette Official* publishes the details of submissions which have so far been made by the Carlists. It estimates that, in addition to the four Carlist battalions at Andoain, over fourteen hundred Carlisters have returned to their allegiance. Among them, are the Marquis of Villa Vorde and Generals Blanco and Palacio, who have tendered their submissions to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne. King Alfonso, with 30,000 men and forty cannon, has left Tolosa for Alsasua.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 25.—Steamships State of Virginia and Calabria, from New York, arrived.

ANTWERP, February 25.—Arrived—Steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA.

Committee to Investigate Governor Kellogg—Extra Session of the Senate Called.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—In the House, to-day, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate what charges there are, if any, against Governor Kellogg, demanding his impeachment. The following committee was appointed:

Democrats—Messrs. Wiltz, Young, Kidd, Koontz and Jeffries.

Republicans—Messrs. Levisse and Demas.

Governor Kellogg to-night addressed a letter to the committee, requesting to be informed of the time and place of their meeting, that he may be present in person or by counsel.

Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session, to commence immediately at the expiration of the present regular session, on Thursday, March 2, and continue in session during the space of ten days, for the purpose of considering any executive or other business that may be brought before them, or for the purpose of sitting as a Court of Impeachment, if necessary. The impression among Republicans seems to be that it was the purpose of the House to prefer charges of impeachment against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the last day of the session, which would suspend them from office and leave the Speaker of the House acting Governor, under the Constitution. It is believed that the convening of the Senate in extra session will operate to quiet the impeachment schemes.

FIRE RECORD.

Providence—$50,000.

PROVIDENCE, February 25.—Perkins' horse nail works were burned here this morning. Loss $50,000, insurance about $28,000.

Greenbush, N. Y.—$25,000.

ALBANY, February 25.—The main building of Simmons & Brothers' packing house at Greenbush, was burned last night. The loss is about $25,000, insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or falling barometer, warmer southwest to south winds and increasing cloudiness.

The Kansas Democratic Convention is called to meet at Topeka, May 18.

The steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool, is ashore in sight of New Castle, Delaware.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is to be changed from broad to narrow gauge.

The Weimar *Presse* reports that a great battle has taken place in Herzegovina, and that the Turks were totally defeated.

The sales of the Wabash and Erie Canal lands, yesterday, aggregated $41,031 23. The sale of the whole property brings $154,151 73.

The Danube is rising. The old towns of Buda, just above the modern capital of Hungary, and Waitzen, twenty miles to the north, are submerged.

The Governor of Kentucky has recommended to the Legislature the additional appropriation of $5,000 for the representation of the resources of the State at the Centennial Exhibition.

The steamers Victoria, from Glasgow; P. Caland, from Rotterdam; Russia, from Liverpool, and Lafayette, from Havre, have arrived at New York; and the Hibernian, from Liverpool, at Boston.

Arrangements are making in Philadelphia to make the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, July 6th and 7th, the grandest ever held. Secretary Bristow will deliver the oration.

Late on Wednesday night a fire in Lemars, Iowa, destroyed a large building occupied by four families. A woman and three children were buried in the ruins, and when found were burned to a cinder. The husband is now a raving maniac.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ulysses Grant, Jr., to Succeed Babcock.

This, Owing to the Latter's Indiscretion.

Democratic National Organization Breaking Up.

Irreconcilable Differences on the Finances.

Republican Caucus on Pensioning Confederates.

Progress of the Schenck Investigation.

Steamboat Bill Not Considered Yesterday.

Measure to Reduce the Pay of Senators and Representatives.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1876.

The President's Son to Succeed Babcock.

It is stated that Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., the second son of the President, will very probably be appointed Secretary, in the place now filled by General Babcock. Mr. Grant possesses unusual ability, having recently graduated with honors in a course of law. It is intimated that this change has been induced by the opinion of the President that General Babcock has acted with indiscretion. This was the view taken in the Cabinet to-day. Mr. Grant has been acting for some weeks, with great acceptability.

Question of Back Railroad Taxes.

Ex-United States Senator John Scott today had a lengthy conference with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to railroad back taxes. Investigation has disclosed, as the officers of Internal Revenue think, that there exists a liability on the part of a number of railroads for more tax than has been paid. The question at issue with the Department, is whether the companies which have paid a tax upon the amount for which they were assessed, are liable to further taxation for the same year, unless the reassessment was made within fifteen months from the time they should have been properly assessed. The aggregate of these assessments approximate one million dollars, and affect a number of roads, including the Allegheny and Oil City.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day, to decide what action should be taken on the Senate bill to restore to the pension rolls persons dropped therefrom for participating in the rebellion. It was decided to recommit the bill, for the purpose of amending it so that it will take effect from the date of passage. The caucus was of the opinion that the names of those men were not entitled to clemency or consideration while engaged in conspiracy against the perpetuity of the Union, and therefore should not be allowed any back pay.

The Schenck Investigation.

The Assistant Secretary, under the direction of the Secretary of State, informed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day that all the information in the possession of the Department on the subject of General Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine had been furnished, but that additional correspondence on the matter was looked for by the next steamer, and, if received, copies would be supplied to the committee. The investigation will be proceeded with and witnesses summoned.

Pay of Senators and Representatives.

Messrs. Wells and Hale, a sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day met a sub-committee of the same committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Morrill and Sargent, in conference with the subject of the reduction of the compensation of Senators and Representatives. It was decided to fix it at $4,500, instead of $5,000 per annum.

The Democratic Financial Policy.

The Democratic managers are in great tribulation. The inability of their Caucus Committee to decide upon a financial policy, and the correspondence of a very diverse character received from the party leaders in every section of the country, occasion serious fears of a disastrous rupture in their national organization. Every effort is being made to check the growing signs of disintegration. It is intimated that the fourteen hundred Democrats absent on the Centennial Committee to-day,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

BEN HILL is again suffering from a retention of oratory, and will shortly flood the House.

IT IS now in order for the *Post* to inform an anxious world when that threatened Cabinet and party disruption at Washington is going to begin.

LUNACY is not affected by geographical considerations. The New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are clawing each other like infuriated tigers.

THE Prohibitionists are again in the field with tickets, in a number of States. "Touch not, taste not, handle not" their suicidal folly, should be the motto of all true friends of the cause of temperance.

"MR. TILDEN is the one prominent leader of his party who has invested in reform."—*Springfield Republicans.*

But he hasn't paid for his stock, yet; neither has the scheme returned any dividends.

THE people of Canada are beginning to tread on the Pope's toe. A movement is on foot there to form a Dominion Protestant Electoral Association to counteract clerical interference at elections, parliamentary and municipal.

THE soldier element has never received a more marked recognition in any State ticket than in that nominated by the Indiana Republicans last Tuesday. Nearly all the nominees served in the Union army during the war and made honorable records. Two of the leading candidates were private soldiers. The Hoosier boys in blue will rally to the support of that ticket with a will.

THE completion of the State Line Railroad from Rochester to Salamanca, New York, and thence to Warren, in this State, has been definitely determined on. The Rochester Common Council last Wednesday unanimously adopted the report of the joint committee, and the Legislature will undoubtedly grant the legislation required. The road is expected to be finished during the coming summer.

AT THE next election the people of New York will vote upon a State constitutional amendment which provides for free common schools, to be supported by a tax of not less than $3,000,000 a year, to be open at least twenty-eight weeks in the year, to be adequate to the instruction of all minors between the ages of five and twenty-one years in the branches of rudimentary education; no gift or loan of State money or credit to be made, directly or indirectly, to any sectarian school, or to any school not wholly the property of the State, county, city, town or village in which it is situated. Its adoption will be bitterly opposed by the Ultramontane wing of the Democratic party.

THE report of the Board of Education of New York city for last year, just published, shows that the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law has not been attended with a large accession of pupils, the increased attendance last year having been only about three and a half per cent., against fully seven per cent. in the year before. The report speaks of the manner in which young children are sometimes packed together in the schools as "really appalling," since it is in direct violation of every well known sanitary law. If the compulsory law were thoroughly enforced, it would only intensify the evil by congregating still larger masses of pupils together. Besides, persuasion is a better educational element than compulsion and a sense of obligation.

THE late meeting of the Illinois Republican State and County Central Committees is said by the press of that State to have been the most spirited affair of the kind that has occurred for many years, and the oldest and wisest politicians in the party predict that its influence will be most auspicious, and will accomplish much good for the Republican party in all sections of the State. Many politicians of prominence were present who have virtually been reckoned outside of the party since the GREELEY movement in 1872. These men, who exert large influence and whose friends are counted by thousands, have renewed their allegiance to the principles and actions of the Republican party, and have brought their friends with them. There is victory in the air.

THE cotton goods exportation movement in New England is growing fast. A large commission house in Boston received an offer for a lot of bleached cotton at a figure a little off the market price last week, but they declined it. They immediately received an offer for sixty cases at their price, and the goods went over the other day. The Lewistown (Maine) *Journal* says:

"The continued success of our cotton goods exportation gives manufacturers new courage. The Continental mills' goods of this city are taking admirably in the English market. It is understood to established that in plain, pure, unfinished goods, where quantity and quality of cotton and perfection of texture are the only elements of quality, our manufacturers can compete with those of England and make a fair profit. We look for a large increase of manufacturing and of business in general in Lewiston as the people get over their blues, and that threatens to be no distant day."

A Chicofee, Mass., company has recently shipped five hundred bales of cotton sheeting to Liverpool, and Lowell is already sending a considerable portion of its cotton goods to China and South America, and the demand from these markets is said to be steadily increasing.

THE Washington *Republican* is in error in stating that HENDRICKS' candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination began at the fraudulent Mecklenburg Centennial celebration, at which the North Carolina Ku-Klux, together with their friends from other contiguous Southern States, cheered him as "Our next President." It ante-dates that period by years. It began at Shelbyville, Indiana, February 5, 1863, during one of the most critical periods of the war. He made a speech to an immense butternut crowd on that occasion, in which, after getting off the stereotyped copperhead charge that the North had provoked the war, he said, speaking of the colored enlistment bill:

"The crowning act of injustice has been completed. They have passed a bill in the House of Representatives to arm an army of negroes. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes! Let me tell you, gentlemen, that every Democrat is that House voted against the bill, and every Republican voted for it with three exceptions; and if I had it in my power I would set the names of these three men in gold. * * I wish to say that, as Democrats and Conservative citizens, we will submit by peace and good order; we will give our influence in favor of the law. I know that in some of your neighborhoods you are exasperated by seeing young men who have taken French leave from the army taken back. They should not have done so. Before volunteering they should have thought well of the matter. At that time *I did not advise anybody to enlist, because I was not going myself, and I would not recommend any one to do a thing I would not do myself.*" While I did not recommend any one to enlist, I say to all today who have enlisted that they ought to stand by their country and colors; and if any young men have left their companies to come home without authority they have done an unfortunate thing, because they have not acted in accordance with law. So that you cannot fight the battles at issue in your neighborhoods unless you act in accordance with law. IF ANYBODY, HOWEVER, COMES INTO YOUR NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT LAW, AND PROPOSES TO TAKE ANYBODY AWAY BY FORCE, THAT IS A MATTER WITHOUT LAW, AND YOU HAD BEST ATTEND TO THAT GENTLEMAN AT ONCE." [Shouts of "We'll attend to them, old fellow."]

THE is how and where the candidacy of HENDRICKS begun. And it begins to look as though his long years of fidelity and patient waiting are presently to be rewarded—with the nomination for which his soul is in travail.

THE POLITICS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the February elections in Pennsylvania for municipal and township officers, is not an absolute test of the political condition of the State, but it affords a pretty accurate indication of the general drift of political sentiment. Party lines are not strictly drawn in such contests, and personal preferences enter into the canvass to a considerable extent; but when, under such circumstances, the party tickets prevail generally against all assaults upon them and in spite of the looseness of party discipline, their success must be regarded as illustrative of the current of political sentiment throughout the State.

We do not remember of any year in which the municipal elections resulted so uniformly in favor of the Republicans. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Erie, Meadville and Titusville, Williamsport and Harrisburg, Reading and Norristown, Lebanon, Danville, Easton, Allentown and Johnstown, all went Republican by decided majorities, and the sole place of any size carried by the Democrats was Altoona; yet even in Altoona the Republicans carried all of their ticket except their candidate for Mayor. Such a general sweep of the important places in the State is not a mere accident; it is a certain and sure proof of the prevailing determination of the people of the State to regard the Republican party as their best reliance in the management of their local affairs, and to trust in it for a faithful administration of their local governments.

Another fact is deducible from these results: that the people of the State are thoroughly disgusted with the Democratic party. Its temporary triumph, in this State and in the Union, has served to bring into prominence its most odious characteristics. The course of the majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, and the predominance of the rebel element as manifested there, have aroused the fears of all who are really and at heart patriotic; while the recklessness and imbecility shown by the majority of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg have provoked all sensible men to resent them as an affront to the intelligence of the people. The thinking voters see that the Democratic party is unworthy of trust. It brings the blush of shame to their cheeks when they think of the many evidences it has given of disloyalty, incapacity and general "cussedness." They see that its day of usefulness, if it ever had any, is gone, and that is sole capacity is for mischief and plunder. It is an ugly reminiscence of the past, without a single good quality to save it from utter condemnation.

We look upon the February elections, then, as an index of a general abhorrance of the Democratic party, and a general unwillingness to repose further confidence in it. The Republican administration of the State has been an honest and successful one, and the Republican Senate of the State is the breakwater which prevents the overflow of extravagance and Democratic folly. The Republican party has thus become the hope of the State, and to it, if it shows but ordinary good sense and judgment, the people will return as to their sure trust and dependence. All that is now wanted to make Pennsylvania certain for the Republican nominee for President, is to give us a candidate worthy of the place and of public confidence.

DEALING WITH THE REDSKINS.

The seventh annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, now in press, presents some interesting features. No organized hostility of any band or tribe has occurred, and the cases of individual violence have not been greater, in proportion to the population, than among white people. In this respect the improvement has been most marked. It is not very long since the Sioux were ready to wage war upon any persons who might visit the Black Hills, but now they suffer them to come and go without attempting an attack. Most of the wild tribes last year remained quiet on their reservations, sent their children to school, and conformed to the regulations of the Government agents. There are many obstacles to the civilization of the savages, and one of the greatest is the failure of the Government to keep faith with them. In Southern California the lands have been surveyed and sold, and the Indians driven out as vagabonds, after having had the solemn promise of the Government that they would be taken care of. The Central Pacific Railroad was run through the Pi-Ute reservations, without asking consent or tendering compensation. Reservation lines have been arbitrarily changed, taking away fertile valleys and adding in lieu wild mountain lands. When the promises of the Government to these children of the forest are thus openly violated, their confidence is destroyed and cannot soon be regained. The only remedy for this evil lies in wise legislation faithfully carried out.

During the year the Purchasing Committee of the board has reviewed accounts aggregating $8,830,332, and rejected claims amounting to $370,209. Fewer visits were made in 1875 than during the previous year, but more time has been given to the purchase and delivery of goods, and to seeing that they are not changed in quality during transportation. There is abundant opportunity for fraud, and constant vigilance is required. Reference is made to Professor MARSH's charges against the managers of the Red Cloud Agency, and it is asserted that, in the investigation which followed, these charges were fully refuted.

What to do with the Sioux is a troublesome problem. The Indian country is overrun with miners and adventurers, and thraded by railroads, both of which are destructive to the chase, and thus take from the Indian their principal means of support. Should they make an organized attack upon their invaders, the whole army would scarcely be able to keep the peace between the border settlers and the Indians thirsting for revenge. The underlying principle of the peace policy is, that it is better and cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. The Sioux, however, are powerful, and their tribal authority very strong, so that their chiefs, who fear their power will be broken by the introduction of teachers and missionaries, resist all efforts to civilize and Christianize their tribes. It has been suggested to remove the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to better reservations on the Missouri river, but they are unwilling to leave the "mountains of gold," which they claim as their own. There are other objections, such as the exposure to whisky sellers, and other corrupting influences incident to proximity to the white settlers. The board think that the gradual disintegration of the tribes, and their slow consolidation into a structure of civilized society, is the only way in which the difficulty can be removed. To this end, the number of agents should be increased, and small bands, or even families, encouraged to make settlements in Dakota or the Indian Territory, under the offers of homesteads and instruction. The recognition of the property rights of the Indian, and not merely his tribal rights as a ward of the Government, is recommended, so that he may become something more than a wellfed pauper.

The board also recommended the establishment of common schools, and compulsory attendance if need be, upon the ground that the Government bears the same relation to the Indian that each State does to the children within its borders, and that its first duty is to instruct them.

It is the earnest desire of the board that a territorial government should be established over the Indian Territory; the lands surveyed and allotted, railroad grants repealed, courts established, and the people represented in Congress by a delegate elected by them.

The peace policy, it is stated, has produced the most satisfactory results, and it is urged that public economy, the peace and safety of the border settlements, and the best interests of the Indians themselves, demand a steady continuance of the plan.

PERSONAL.

Minister Schenck writes to a confidential friend, a near relative, in Dayton, Ohio, that he has not resigned, and does not contemplate resigning.

Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D.D., was consecrated a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Philadelphia on Thursday. Bishop Cheney preached the sermon.

In the play the "Mighty Dollar," the distressed wife wants to recover a criminating letter, and exclaims, "Oh, how can I get that letter back!" Monday night, in this play at St. Louis, when it came to this exclamation, a gallery boy sung out, "Send for McGill." It brought down the house.

"A negro Baron" has been discovered in New Orleans, armed with a paper which he says Governor Warmoth gave him, entitling him to "forty acres and a mule." He selected about three swamp squares in the rear of the city, fortified it with ditch and drawbridge, and located himself, as he supposed, for life. It turned out, though, that he was encroaching on some property owned by Sisters of the Holy Cross, and now the Sheriff has invited the Baron to vacate.

John Stevens, of Logansport, Indiana, has brought a curious suit against the executors of his father's estate to recover its full value—twelve thousand dollars. Two years ago he inherited the estate, being a minor. The executors, he alleges, neglected their duty to exercise over him a proper guardianship, and permitted him, as an inexperienced and "fast youth," to squander the estate in riotous living and indiscreet bargains before he had arrived at proper discretion. He claims that it was the duty of the executors to have guided and restrained him while he remained a boy, and to have preserved the estate from being wasted until he arrived at manhood and the legal age of discretion; whereas they exercised no restraint over him, but permitted him the unlimited use of money and conversion of property before he knew the just value or right use of either. The suit is likely to become notable, especially if the young man gains his cause.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.

Letter from Millerstown—Bad Roads—Progress of Development—Better Prices Locked For—Railroad Facilities Needed—Proposal for the Extention of the Parker and Karns City Road to Millerstown—A Similar Proposition as to the Shenango and Allegheny—Theatrical.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MILLERSTOWN, PA., February 24, 1876.

The roads from Karns City to this place are in a fearful condition for travel. They were bad enough when hub-deep in mud, but now, with numerous ruts frozen hard, traveling over a corduroy road would be ease and comfort in comparison.

A number of new wells are starting in this vicinity. Producers are inspired with hopes of better prices, and the steady falling off in production and the small average of recent strikes should seem to confirm their expectations.

The new wells on the cross belt continue to decline. Croswell's new well on the Crawford farm is doing about seventy barrels.

On the Peters' farm, Cummings' new well is doing only about eighty, and came in recently at about a hundred barrels.

Several new rigs are building on the Barnhart, Sheakley, Boyd and Hemphill farms.

Considerable activity is also prevalent in the vicinity of Martinsburg and the Campbell farm.

Some of the most substantial citizens here are becoming aroused to the urgent necessity of railroad communication with the busy world, and appear to be in earnest to do something for themselves, instead of adopting, as heretotore, Mr. Micawber's policy of "waiting for something to turn up." About eighteen months ago the managers of the Parker and Karns City Railroad offered to extend their line from Karns City to Millerstown if the citizens would subscribe twenty thousand dollars for the bonds of the road.

A meeting was held and much interest manifested, so that it seemed to be a fixed fact that the road would be built at once. But some of the property holders thought the broad-gauge road would be extended from Brady's Bend, and the narrow-gauge would have to be continued, from Karns City, in self defense. They argued that thus they would secure two competing lines without subscribing anything themselves.

Nothing was done, however, toward extending the broad-gauge, beyond a survey of the route; the narrow-gauge continued to do a flourishing business with its terminus at Karns City, and, while business at that point and at Petrolia steadily increased, Millerstown suffered badly.

Latterly the managers of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad have proposed to extend a narrow-gauge line from their present terminus at Hilliard's Mills to Butler and Millerstown, on condition that the citizens subscribe seventy-five thousand dollars. Such a road would be of immense advantage to the citizens of Butler, as it passes through a country rich in agricultural and mineral resources. It would, of course, be of the greatest possible advantage to Millerstown, which at present is suffering badly from the want of railroad facilities.

The road from Karns City could be put through rapidly, as the surveys have been already made; and under the vigorous and able management of Mr. W. C. Mobley, the Superintendent, who is a civil engineer, would soon be in successful operation. This road has been not only of immense advantage to this section, but it has proved a good investment to the public-spirited gentlemen who undertook the enterprise without any encouragement from those it was to benefit, and, in some instances, meeting with violent opposition at their hands. The property holders of Millerstown should move at once in the matter and drive it to completion.

Half a dozen gentlemen of means put through the Parker and Karns City Railroad and they are now reaping the reward of their energy and pluck in the grand success of their enterprise.

Ed. W. Carner appears here at the Opera House with his New York company on Saturday and Monday. Manager Draper will play the McKee Rankin troupe with the "Two Orphans" next week, here, at Petrolia and Parkers. DOT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Maine is the fifth State that has abolished the death penalty.

The purist of the New York *Herald* talks of "funeral obsequies."

What's in a name? Nantucket has just elected a female school board.

"Winslow is clean shaven." Well, his operations were bare-faced enough.

Two Boston clergymen were recently under medical treatment for delirium tremens.

Glen Mary, the poet house of the late N. P. Willis, is to be turned into a hoopskirt factory.

A fried onion party was recently given in an Indiana town. There was nothing else at stake.

An English barrister has written a history of England in rhyme. He must have been well versed.

The French comedian, Lemaitre, died of cancer of the tongue. Sammy Cox is still alive and talking.

In New York city, it is said, a great many clerks who used to buy twenty-cent cigars now patronize waffle stands.

A man named Grog fell down and broke his leg on a Cincinnati sidewalk the other day. This is self explanatory.

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things, and those in which the Democratic leaders are most lacking.

Proctor, the English astronomer, has decided to remain in this country until the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

General Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has patented a metalic cartridge, which it is thought will prove serviceable.

It is said that John Morrissey is a stockholder in the New York *Sun*, which is itself a mere brutal political shoulder-striker.

Buffalo butchery by white marauders on the plains is hereafter to be punished, and the noble bison now goes contentedly to grass.

Another of Boston's revered landmarks has got to go. The lease of the old State House expires July 1st, and it to be torn down.

United States Fish Commissioner Baird has arranged to import a stock of the eggs of the sole and turbot from England in the spring.

The world wags. Georgia and Alabama are considering the matter of taxing curs for the benefit of education and sheep-raising.

It is rumored that the Pope will canonize Joan of Arc. One of his predecessors cremated her. The Catholic Church is "infallible."

In a desperate strait. The Democrats at Washington are said to be hunting up two or three negro Democratic speakers to send to New Hampshire.

Troy, New York, manufactures collars for the whole country. It is said that there is not a linen collar factory in successful operation outside of that city.

Philadelphia has been selected as the place and the sixth day of June as the time for the holding of the Society of the Army of the Potomac reunion this year.

Chicago is astounded by the performance of a countryman who drank four gallons of water inside of half an hour. Water is not used as a beverage in Chicago.

It is affirmed that malaria can be made to peter out in many places by growing peat in low grounds. Swamps are sources of fever and ague, but true peat bogs never are.

The Institute of Mining Engineers thinks "heat from the interior of the earth" is one of the things which may possibly be utilized in the future as a means of obtaining power.

Under the law, New York canal boatmen are not permitted to vote, as they have no fixed residence while living on canal-boats. Twenty-five thousand men are thus disfranchised.

Quite a retort. A man who recently sued a Boston paper for $10,000 damage to his character and got a verdict of $1, has just been arrested for stealing gas by a false connection pipe.

Surrender of independence. An enormous number of betrothed couples are to be married on the coming Fourth of July, and to make sure of the fact, clergymen are being already engaged for the day.

A smart youth living near Boston chopped down an elm tree on the parental farm, last week, set up a stand on Boston common, and peddled out "old elm relics," retailing nearly a hundred dollars.

A loss of $135,000 was inflicted upon Tarrytown, New York, the other night, by the destruction of an entire block of buildings and stables. "Supposed to have originated from the pipe of a tramp," was the explanation.

A New Hampshire chemist announces that, after fifteen years of study and experiment, he has solved the problem of cheap fuel and light by discovering a method of burning water, and that he will soon take out a patent.

England and France are preparing to send over large numbers of experts in mechanics and the arts, the Government of the former and tradesmen of the latter assuming the necessary expense of their stay and investigations while in this country.

STATE NEWS.

There were twenty deaths in Reading last week.

The McHenry House, Meadville, will be closed on March 1st.

Venango county stands eighteenth, in point of population, in this State.

Daniel Price, of Clay township, Huntingdon county, hung himself a few days ago, while mentally deranged.

The venerable Stephen Brown, a colored resident of Bellefonte, and a giant in size and strength, died at his home there recently.

Joseph Andrews, a lad of eleven years, was killed at Johnstown on the 24th inst., by a descending coal car on an incline near that place.

The Mayor of Altoona is paid a salary of sixty-five dollars per month, but the Common Council of that city has decided to reduce his pay to fifty dollars.

Rev. J. F. Shearer, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has accepted a call from the Second Lutheran Church of Altoona, and will occupy the pulpit on the first Sabbath in March.

The Grand Jury of Westmoreland county have condemned the jail at Greensburg as unfit for the purposes intended, owing to improper construction, insufficient ventilation, etc.

During a thunder storm last week, the house of Mr. Hoffman, Upper Uwchlan, was struck by lightning. The inmates were badly frightened, but no serious damage was done.

Trinity Episcopal church in Williamsport, the gift of Peter Herdic to the congregation, was dedicated on the 24th instant. The edifice is a handsome and costly one. The sittings are to be forever free.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its annual session at the Grand Opera House, Harrisburg, commencing on the 22d of March, and continuing ten days.

The *Juniata Tribune*, Mifflintown, says: More cattle have been brought into this county for feeding this year than at any time heretofore. Generally the business pays, and our farmers have been lucky in saving their stock from injury and death.

Two sons of James McClelland, of Plum township, Venango county, had a dispute as to which should get out of bed first, one morning last week. One finally shoved the other out of the bed on the floor, when he ousted one took a rifle and shot his brother through the leg, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

Moses Miller, of Oakland Cross Roads, Washington township, Westmoreland county, while engaged at work in the yard near his residence, was stricken down with paralysis, on Saturday last, dying inside three minutes after the occurrence of the attack. He was an estimable, industrious citizen, aged seventy-five years.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Mr. Edward Warner, who is teaching school at Gallauher, boards at Wayne Station, and walks to and from the school house every day, the round trip being fourteen miles. If he continues on during the term, he will by that time have walked 1,400 miles, and yet he has only one arm to walk with.

While firing off a salute from a small cannon, in Altoona, on Tuesday, by the son of the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, a piece of the wadding struck a passenger standing on the platform of a passenger car, just between the knee and ankle of one of his legs, fracturing the bone. Another small piece of wadding also hit him on the ear, injuring that member pretty badly.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* intimates that Kerrigan, who has exposed the secrets of the Molly Maguires, has been moved thereto by a desire of revenge. While in the service of attorneys was procured for the defense of Kelly and Doyle, Kerrigan was left to take his chance without legal assistance. In return for this neglect he has exposed his late confederates.

After the sentence was pronounced on Doyle, the murderer, at Mauch Chunk, on Tuesday, his aged mother kissed him passionately, and stroked his hair, in a tender, motherly way. The poor old woman almost fainted after she resumed her seat. Doyle was removed to prison, and will remain until the sentence is executed. He is the first man ever convicted of a capital offense in Carbon county.

Of the sum of thirty thousand dollars required for the construction of the Women's Pavilion on the Centennial grounds, the ladies of Pennsylvania raised fifteen thousand dollars, the remainder being contributed by the United States. About fifteen thousand dollars more are needed for the interior decoration of the building, which sum the women of New York State propose shall be thereafter contributed by their sisters of any of the other States.

The Denver, Colorado, *Daily Times* says: Gen. Harrison Allen and Mr. Fred. Hooker have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and all the courts of the Territory. These gentlemen are both lawyers of good standing in the courts of Pennsylvania, where they have practiced for several years. Gen. Allen's talents and legal ability secured his recognition for prominent positions in the gift of his party, and Mr. Hooker was for a long time a partner of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, one of the most prominent lawyers in Pennsylvania, and for many years a member of Congress. The new firm has our best wishes for their success.

The Franklin *Citizen* says: Last Sunday evening Charles Henderson, a respectable colored man who resides on the hill near the J. and F. Railroad depot, accompanied his wife to church, leaving his children, one of them a little girl about nine years old, at home. During their absence a fiend entered the room where the little girl was and attempted to commit an outrage upon her person. Failing in this he then deliberately took a knife, cut the lower part of her body in a horrible manner and escaped without being identified. When Mr. Henderson and wife returned they found the child nearly dead. They immediately summoned medical aid, and all was done to relieve her sufferings that could be done, but she is still lying in a very critical condition. There is no clue to the perpetrator of this diabolical outrage, but should he be caught, lynching would be too good for him.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The hollow ware works at Schenectady, N. Y., have resumed operations.

The rail mill at New Albany, Ind., is still idle, and no prospects of starting soon.

The North Cornwall Furnace, in Lebanon county, Pa., last week produced 136 tons of iron.

The mill of the Hudson River Iron Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been idle since January, 1875.

Mr. John Gardner, of Northampton county, Pa., has taken a contract to ship 75,000 sets of axles to Japan.

The Fletcher Furnace, of Pratt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is using about one-third coke and two-thirds anthracite.

The North Lebanon, Pa., furnaces are all idle except No. 2, which is at present producing 182 tons of iron per week.

The amount of timber put in by Clearfield, Pa., lumbermen this winter will not exceed one-fifth that of former years.

The old Diamond Furnace, at Cartersville, Ga., is making what it terms ferro-manganese, doubtless a spelgel rich in manganese.

There is talk of building a cold blast furnace on the site of the old Laurel, near Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa. It will be run by water.

James Hanna, of Washington county, Pa., last week sold eight thousand pounds of wood at prices ranging from thirty-eight to forty-three cents.

The lumber mill at Port Ludlow, Washington Territory, is cutting 55,000 feet daily on three-fourths time. During ten months in 1875 the mill cut 17,000,000 feet, and expects to better this year.

There are estimated to be 81,320 flour mills in the Russian Empire, which are driven by wind, water, treadle, or steam, and grinding flour to the value of sixty-six and a half millions of roubles annually.

The various wages questions in the north of England iron and coal trades are arranged or on the eve of settlement. The malleable iron workers, whom above 13,000 are employed in a full state of trade, have gone to work at seven and a half per cent. reduction.

The falling off in the production of charcoal for the year 1876, in the Ironton, O., district, will be at least 60 per cent. Many of the charcoal furnaces will either be changed to stone coal or will remain idle the entire year. Even those that may be changed to stone coal do not contemplate more than half a blast this year.

Messrs. G. B. Allen & Co., of St. Louis, have been awarded a contract for six pairs of engines to be placed in steamboats to navigate the Amoor and Lena rivers, Siberia. The contracting party is Mr. Pokoboff, a wealthy Russian, who thus practically compliments St. Louis skill. When completed, the work will be carried overland to San Francisco.

The Phœnix Glass Works of LaSalle, Ill., made an extraordinary run in one week, ending in December 18, which is believed to exceed the yield of any other eight-pot furnace in the United States during the same length of time. The firm turned out 44,760 square feet of window glass, averaging nearly fifty-six boxes per blower. —*Iron Age*

The employees of the Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville, Pa., have been notified by printed handbills that on and after March 1st a reduction in wages will take place. The prices to be paid after that date for boiling iron will be $3 50, puddling $3 25, with a corresponeing rate to helpers. All other wages in the mill will be reduced ten per cent. All superintendents, foremen, civil engineers, draughtsmen, clerks and salaried men will be reduced twenty-five per cent. The company at the same time give notice that the rents of their houses will be ten per cent. less than at present.

San Francisco has forty-seven foundries, etc., one rolling mill, one wire works, one wire rope works, one saw works, two cutlery works, two screw and bolt works, one electrical instrument works, one spring works, and seventeen other iron or steel working establishments, making a total of seventy-seven. Beside these are one lead smelting works, one sheet works, two type foundries, seven brass and bell foundries, two glass factories and one oil refinery.

Both of the blast fnanaces of the Milwaukee Iron Company are in blast, making about 800 tons of Bessemer per week. One will shortly be blown out, until the opening of navigation, for want of Lake Superior ore. The Minerva Furnace, at Milwaukee, has been idle for two years. Both blast furnaces at Iron Ridge are idle, as are also both at Appleton. Of the four blast furnaces at Depere, but one is in blast. The bar mill of the Milwaukee Iron Company runs about two-third time, double turn. The rail mill about half time. The blast furnace at Ironton is idle.

A Reading, Pa., firm have adopted the plan of taking young girls into their store, from eleven to fourteen years of age, with a view of educating them to become proficient in various branches. They are to commence with doing small services, and are subsequently to be taught hand and machine sewing, knitting, embroidery work, &c., without cost to the learner. Should they improve and show that they have talent and application for such business, they will receive wages afterwards. In this manner young girls will be educated to become sales ladies and expert seamstresses.

Redfield, Bowen & Co., iron merchants and manufacturers, of Chicago, have recently opened and set in operation at Louisville, Kentucky, an establishment for the purpose of making iron castings, such as hollow ware, sash weights, air grates, etc. This firm has obtained possession of the works recently occupied by the Louisville Steel Works. The works occupy nearly a whole square of ground, with a capacity at present of about fifteen tons a day, giving employment to about fifty men. Since the first of December they have been running to their full capacity, manufacturing about 1,500 pieces of hollow ware per day, beside sash weights, dog irons, sugar kettles and other castings.

The *Iron Age* has the following concerning furnaces in Alabama: Both of the Shelby furnaces are in blast; No. 1, 58x12, on hot blast charcoal iron, making thirty-five tons per day; and No. 2, 60x14, on cold blast. The Woodstock Furnace is making spelgel. It is rumored that this furnace has contracted for its entire product for 1876. The Red Mountain furnaces, near Birmingham, have been remodelled into coke furnaces, under the superintendency of Mr. Jas. Thomas, formerly of the Lucy Iron Company. They have built a full set of Belgian ovens, and will use the Cahawba coal. One is about to go in blast using a mixture of red and brown hematite.

From the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and other sources we glean the following concerning the work of the Wheeling mills for 1875. Including the Steubenville mill, and those in the immediate vicinity of Wheeling, there are eight mills, viz: Top Mill, Riverside, Belmont, La Belle, Benwood, Bellaire, Jefferson and Ohio City. These have in the aggregate 751 nail machines. In the year 1875 the product of all the mills was 1,372,000 kegs. The factories lost a good deal of time, especially during the last six months. During the year the Riverside made the largest amount of nails ever made in the world, viz.: 256,118 kegs, with 136 machines. The Bonton factory, N. J., made in one year with 150 machines 254,056 kegs. In the year the machines in the new factory of the Riverside were idle 15 weeks, and in the old 10 seven weeks. In the year 1874 the mills in the West, exclusive of Norton and Ohio City, made 21,312,000 kegs of nails. The product for 1875 was probably less than this.

A Suggestion to the Nervous.

Robust people who have, all their lives, eaten, digested and slept well, can scarcely be expected to appreciate the blessing of strong nerves as well as those who, having undergone all the misery entailed by weak ones have eventually regained their nerve power. In order to experience the unmistakable relief of a change from an enfeebled and unrestful to a vigorous and tranquil condition of the nervous system, the nervous invalid should try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the bracing and soothing influence of that benign tonic and nervine, appetite returns, digestion becomes complete and painless, and sleep revisits weary eyes. The causes of nervous weakness are to be found in imperfect digestion and assimilation, and the feeble performance of other vital functions resulting therefrom. The Bitters remove these causes, as well as the nervous symptoms which they produce.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., 43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

E. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56. CHARTERED IN 1863.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences on the first days of January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished to depositors.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. ROSENBAUM, J. H. BUCHLON, S. S. BELL, W. K. SMICK, JOHN S. HILWORTH, F. RAHM, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOSHUA RHODES, R. H. WILLIAMS, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ, Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for publication, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

30,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams,
80,000 lbs. of 9-inch Wrought Iron Deck Beams,
165,000 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams,
20,000 lbs. of Iron Tees, 2½-inch x 2½-inch to 3½-inch x 3½-inch,
56,000 lbs. of Round and Square Iron from ½-inch to 2½-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength indicated by the standard chart of the manufacturer.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron; to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 54,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a tensile strain of 27,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, welding, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va

U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, near Brownstown, will be received until noon of MARCH 8, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 82 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Masonry Dam, and for the completion of a Masonry Lock at Hoard's Locks, on the Monongahela river, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 85½ miles below Morgantown.

Approximate amount of masonry 5,900 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Bonds will be required.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Requests for blank forms should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."

WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O., February 22, 1876.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876 (either separately or jointly), for the Grading and Equipment of its line of road between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for the Grading alone, for Railway Materials.

Particulars furnished on application.

JOEL WOOD, President.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER. THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL. $1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }

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TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and long experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, is a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

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Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building, Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. SPECIAL GOOD OPENING

With the change in seasons we have made complete changes in our stock, and have now on our counters all the newest and latest novelties in

Spring Dress Goods.

At 12½, 15 and 18½c, a large and very fine assortment of new design in Spring

Plaids and Dress Suitings

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 25, 1876.

An extended tour of the banks to-day was made, and we have to report the almost uniform answer that everything is quiet. No new failures are reported, and money is abundant. The banks are desirous of buying paper that they consider good, but will not even consider applications from outside parties. We hear of paper being offered to-day, made by outof-town parties, that was vouched for as good beyond a peradventure, at one per cent. a month and yet not taken. This paper would have sold readily two years ago at 9 per cent. per annum, but now finds no favor with lenders. Until confidence returns we may expect a repetition of such transactions, and probably the free sale of paper, not backed by collaterals, so easy in 1872 will not return during this decade.

On the Philadelphia Stock Board we find sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad, Eastern extension, 7's at 98; Northern Pacifics at 19½; Pittsburgh water loan at 111, and street bonds at 109. Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold to-day at 57⅛.

—A correspondent presents the following question to the *Journal of Commerce* for reply:

A draws a bill of exchange in New York on B (a bank) in St. Louis, at ten days after sight in favor of C, dated December 1. The bill is not negotiated and not presented for acceptance till December 29, when it is not accepted for want of funds, and duly protested, of which the drawer had notice. On January 1 it was presented for payment, and payment refused and duly protested for non-payment, of which the drawer had notice.

Is the drawer held, or is he discharged by reason of laches on the part of the payee? Does it make any difference whether the drawer had any funds in the hands of the drawee from December 1 to January 1?

To which the editor gives the following reply:

"Where a bill is payable at sight, or at so many days after sight, the rule of law is that 'Unless there be some clear and determinate usage of trade, which ascertains and fixes a definite time, within which the presentment must be made, the only rule that can be laid down is that it must be presented within a reasonable time; and what will be a reasonable time must depend upon all the circumstances of each particular case.' Chitty on Bills, ch. 7, pp. 291, 292 to 305; Bayley on Bills, ch. 7, sec. 1, p. pp. 207-244; Story on Bills, sec. 231; Mellish vs. Rawdon, 9 Bing. R. 416; Prescott, Ill. vs. Gvaley, 7 Gray, 221; Mallieu vs. Radasson, 9 Moore, P. C. 66, S. C. Eng. Law and Eq., R. 58; Bridgeport Bk. vs. Dyer, 19 Conn., 136; Shuman vs. D'Eglemo, 2 Hill, N. Y., 503, 509; Gowan vs. Jackson, 20 Johns, R. 155; and if by other cases. As to what is a reasonable time, we may add that the courts distinguish between a 1 reign and an inland bill, giving more time to the former. Most European States have now fixed the limits according to distance and circumstances within which such time must be presented. In this country it is still undetermined; but the courts show ess and less willingness that a drawer who has received the bill in good faith should suffer from any scrush or capricious delay on the part of the holder. This is still more strongly marked in case of an indorser, who cannot be held to guaranty that the drawee shall not fail, or the drawer shall never be out of funds with him to meet the draft.

In a case above stated, it makes a very great difference how the concluding question is answered. If the drawer had funds with the drawee to meet the draft, and the latter should fail, or for any reason his circumstances be so changed that he would not accept the draft on the day, we think the drawer would be discharged by the lapse of the reasonable time. But he must be able to show clearly that he suffered by the delay, or his obligation continues. If when the draft was presented he had no funds to his credit, how can he have suffered because the draft was kept back? The courts would not release the drawer unless he can show that he had prepared the drawee to accept and pay the bill if it had been presented, but that owing to the delay this has failed without any negligence or other default on his part, and that he cannot now meet the obligation except at a loss and damage beyond its proper extent."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 72 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened weak and feverish, and soon sold down from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. on a comparatively small business. The decline, however, brought buyers into the market, both to cover short sales and to take ventures for a rise. This produced a sudden recovery in prices, and for a while the whole market became quite strong, but towards the close of business it relapsed into its feverish condition.

From all the developments to-day, we do not think that any change has occurred in the depressed stocks to their lowest point, nor have they been bought, primarily, with a view of holding, but it looks to us as if they simply intended to make a small turn, with a view of using the stocks so bought to sell on the next depression in the market to cover.

This seems especially the case with Pacific Mail and Western Union. Of course these stocks are approaching a point at which it will eventually pay them handsomely to buy, but we hardly think the lowest prices have yet been reached.

Money remains easy at four per cent.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 25, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
gold	113¾	113¾	114	113⅝	113⅝	114
U. S. 6-20's, coup.	122	122				
" 5-20's	117⅝	117⅝				
" 5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅝				
" 5-20's, 1867, registered	122	122⅛				
" 5-20's, 1867	122⅝	122⅝				
" 5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123⅛				
" 6-40's	120¾	120¾				
" 10-40's, coupons	121½	121½				
Currency 6's	126½	126½				
New 5 per cents	119¾	119¾				
Western Union Tel.	72	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	74
Quicksilver	19	19				
Pacific Mail	31	30⅝	30½	31¼	31⅜	31⅜
Panama	120			120½		
Adams Express	98			99		
Wells-Fargo Express	74			74		
American Express	54			54		
United States Express	65			65		
New York Central	115			115	117⅛	117⅛
Erie	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Michigan Central	90		90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Illinois Central	91			91		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93			93		
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43	43
Do. preferred	64	63½	63½	64	64	64
Rock Island	93			93		
St. Paul common	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43	43¼
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash, common	6			6		
Fort Wayne	93			93		
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	21⅝		22	22	22⅛
Union Pacific	63¾			63¾		
Earnings	60		141½	140½		140½
Hannibal and St. Joe.	19¾		19¾			19¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	50					50
Iron Mountain	24½			25		25
C. & I. C.	11			11		12
Missouri Pacific	22			22		22
Atlantic & Pac.	7			7		7

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	57¼	57⅝	400
Reading	51½	51⅝	2,200
United Co.'s of N. J.	141		100
Mill Creek			1,000
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63¾	400
Allegheny Valley	99	99¼	1,000
Central Transportation	49¾	49¾	200
Empire Transportation	53¾		100
C. & A. St. L., m.	88	88	1,000

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 113.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $246,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $657,000. Clearings $27,90,000. Sterling 483½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113⅝, advanced to 114¼, receded to 113¾ and closed at 113. Carrying rates to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. Missouri, Kansas and Texas sinking fund and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were higher. State securities quiet. Stocks opened firm but later Union Pacific declined from 68¾ to 68⅜, which had a depressing effect, and the general list dropped off from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Toward mid-day Union Pacific rallied to 68¾ and the whole market became firm, prices advancing from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The most active stocks were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Granger shares. During the last hour stocks were less active, but the market was firm and at the close the best prices of the day were generally current. Transactions, 186,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 9,000 St. Paul, 60,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Illinois Central, 4,600 Ohio and Mississippi and 5,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	72¾	Toledo & Wabash	51
Pacific Mail	31¼	Toledo, Wabash & West	20
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells-Fargo Ex	87½	Terre Haute	5½
American Ex	64	Do. preferred	21½
U. S. Express	74½	Chicago & Alton	100¾
New York Central	115¾	Do. preferred	108
Erie	17⅜	Indiana Central	5
Do. preferred	32	Ohio & Mississippi	22½
Harlem	140½	Burling'n & Quincy	116
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	17¾
Michigan Central	90¾	Do. preferred	34
Lake Shore	64¼	Atlantic & P. Tel.	21½
Illinois Central	100¾	Union Pacific stock	68⅝
Cleve. & Pitts	93½	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	43	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	64½	Do land grants	102⅝
N. J. Central	110½	Mariposa	7
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	8¼
St. Paul	42	Quicksilver	19
Do. preferred	79¾	Missouri Pacific	12

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112⅞
" 5's, 1874	107⅛
" 5's, 1885, new	107⅝
" 6's, 1881	117⅝
" 10-40's, coupons	121½
Currency 6's	126½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44
Tennessee, new	44¼
Virginia, new	30¾

LONDON, February 25, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 15¾; preferred 31¾.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes 63 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Gold 114. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 553½@554.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 25, 1876.

There was somewhat of a tendency toward increased activity in commercial circles today, and the volume of transactions while not large was increased over those of the preceding days of the week. The principal share of this increase is doubtless due to temporary causes—such as the improved and inviting weather, but still some encouragement was given to sanguine business men to draw more favorable auguries therefrom for the spring trade.

In values, the principal event was the advance of coffees ½c on former quotations. There was also some weakness in sugars, transactions being generally at shaded prices. In country produce the only marked change was in eggs, which advanced to 20c, and were quite firm and scarce at that price. We also note corrections of some importance in the prices of fish, oils, woodenware, etc. A sharp decline in petroleum was also an event of the day.

We found to-day in our perigrinations, a circular of a leading Liberty street commission firm for November, 1867, or fourteen years ago. A comparison of the prices of some of the leading staples is not without interest. It is as follows:

	1802.		1876.	
Apples, per bbl	$1 50	@2 00	$3 50	@4 50
Butter, prime, ₱ lb	18	@ 20	28	@ 30
Beans, per B.	12½	@ 13		10¼
Shoulders, per lb	5	@ 5¼		10¼
Beans, per bush	2 25	@2 50	1 15	@1 20
Carton oil, per gal	45	@ 50	125	@130
Wheat, per bus	1 30	@1 45	1 15	@1 20
Corn, per bush	62	@ 65	48	@ 50
Oats, per bus	45	@ 50	40	@ 42
Chestnuts, per bbl		6 00	3 00	@4 50
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	6 00	@8 00	12 00	@14 00
Salt, per bbl	1 75	@2 00	1 15	@1 25
Flour, family, per bbl	6 50	@6 75	7 00	@7 25
Potatoes, per bus	75	@ 80	40	@ 45

Other leading articles rule at about the same values then as now. A noticeable feature is the great difference in the price of refined petroleum, which has undergone a remarkable reduction since that date.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,400	Cheese, bxs	80
Wheat, bush	1,680	Butter, pkgs	122
Oats, bush	2,405	Bacon, pcs	1,750
Potatoes, bush	430	Bacon, lbs	39
Apples, bbls	30	Hay, bales	200

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There continued to be a general quiet in grain circles to-day, transactions being about at the usual degree of activity, and values remaining wholly unchanged. Wheat was steady and quiet, with a fair milling inquiry for sound grades. Business is transacted rather slowly at the following range of prices: Michigan white at 1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 30@1 36, being scarce and in demand; Northwestern red at 1 38@1 40 for shades and dull and neglected at 1 16@1 22; rejected do 90@1 10,as to quality; something has been done in spring wheat, No. 1 touring at 1 22@1 25. Corn was steady but not active at former prices. We quote new milled at 49@51c for good yellow; prime Kansas do 50@54c; new ear 46@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow. Oats showed some steadiness with a moderate degree of activity at firm prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 42@43c; white do at 42@45c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is in bet stagnant; Canada is held at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 21; common to prime $1 06@1 16; low grades nominal at 90@$1 00. Rye continues quiet and steady at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is an active and firm trade in well known brands of family flour, and strictly prime grades are rather scarce and firm. The rates current for the wholesale trade of our local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat ₱ ½ bbl, $6 75; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $5 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 75@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $7 50@9 75; Iowa $7 50@8 50. St. Louis $6 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 50; Kansas do $6 00@6 50; self rising flour, in 6 lb packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; cracked do $2 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for new and jobbing business.

HAY—The market was a dull one, and prices were weak. The rates are: For upland prairie $16 00@18 00 for timothy and $9 00@12 00, as per quality and condition. Sales of loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

STRAW—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Rye straw $16 00@18 00; wheat and oat straw $15 00@16 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The feeling was steady and a moderate jobbing movement took place from store at former values. We quote nominally for choice lots $4 00@4 50 per barrel; common and mixed $2 00@2 75.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is easy with sales at 5c@6c ₱ gallon for choice. Inferior lots are disposed of at lower prices.

DRIED APPLES—The demand and prices are easy. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 per bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUTTER—There is a good feeling for strictly fine qualities, which are in rather limited stock, while the abundance of low grades causes these qualities to show some weakness. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c; fancy do 31@32c; common grades were dull and uncertain, having no fixed price.

CHEESE—The receipts have been light. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at 8@9½c ₱ lb according to quality and size of barrel.

CRACKERS—The market was not as active as one. Prices are nominal at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CREESE—There is a firm market at unchanged quotations. The stock is rather light and not fully up to the demand. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14¼@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14¾c per ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a quiet market at unchanged rates. Apples—Prime bright quarters 9@9½c; sliced, 8@8½c. Peaches—Halves 13@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 11c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 23@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The market was quite strong, and a sharp demand in excess of the supply occasioned a still further advance. We quote at 19@20c per dozen for fresh.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic large is nearly at $4 25@4 50 ₱ ½ bbl. California is quoted at 3½c ₱ lb.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts are at 5@5½c according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are very dull at 6@6½c ₱ bushel; chestnuts are at 5@6c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $5 50@1 00 per bushel.

DRIED MEATS—The stock in first hands is liberal and considerably in excess of the present requirements. Values are consequently very much depressed, although quotably ruling at former prices. We quote at 30@35c per bushel for prime peachblows on a large scale from store.

POULTRY—Continued rather firm under the influence of the cold weather. The stock in first hands is rather light and hardly up to requirements. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c per ₱; turkeys 16@17c; live chickens by the coop 24@26c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one. We quote clover seed at $9 00@9 25; timothy $2 60@2 85 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 1) at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

Business in provision circles is liberal so far as regards volume of business, trade being active and purchases rather free. Values are entirely unchanged since our last, and we repeat quotations as follows:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	10½
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	10½	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ₱ lb	10½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	14½	Lard, Refined, in tierces	14
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	15	Lard, Refined, in buckets	14½
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$ 6 50	Lard, Refined in 5 lb cans, ₱ lb	15½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	Lard, Refined in 5 lb caddies, ₱ lb	16½
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₱ lb	13	Lard, Refined in 3 lb pails, ₱ lb	17½
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₱ lb	13½	Lard, Refined in 5 lb pails, ₱ lb	17
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	23 00	Lard, Refined in 10 lb pails, ₱ lb	16½
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	23 00	Ham sausage, ₱ lb	9
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	23 00	Lard Oil, Extra	1 10
Short Cut Pork, about 200 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	23 00	Winter Strained, ₱ gal	1 10
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	13½	Lard Oil, Miners' Winter Strained, ₱ gal	67
		Pigs' Feet, kegs, ₱	2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bbls	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, ¼ bbls	2 10

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings continue very light; and prices are firmer at 9@9¼c per ₱.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* reviews the week's provision market as follows: "The strong tone which prevailed at the time of our report continued for several days, and met with growing confidence in the condition of the market under the comparatively light receipts of hogs at the Western packing points, there was an accelerated advance in prices and a buoyant market under a large speculative demand, and liberal purchases of meats and lard for foreign export. This continued until Monday when there was a disposition to invest, and demanded concessions, while the confidence of holders was unshaken, and while they were willing to sell at full prices to a fair extent they refused to make concessions, and there was not much trading. The reports of the foreign exports from the seaboard ports show little change in the amount of the hog product shipped out when compared with the corresponding week last year. The exports for the two seasons, however, to date show an increase this year over last year, and the indications are favorable for a continued good demand from Europe. The holiday yesterday afforded a rest for operators, but to-day there was no market with holders indifferent about selling and buyers demanding concessions."

Groceries.

A fair degree of activity was experienced among the leading wholesale grocery houses to-day. The leading event was the advance in roasted coffees, which went up ½c in sympathy with the stronger and higher markets reported in the East. Sugars were easy and rather weak, and transactions were generally made at shaded values. We quote:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21	Standard A	10 c
Choice Rio	20	Standard B	9½ c
Prime Rio	19	Do. extra C	9¼ c
Good Rio	18	Extra C—yel.	9¼@9¾ c
Ordinary Rio	17	C—yellow	8½ c
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¼ c
Roasted Coffees.		Gran'd Loaf	12 c
Rio, Lupers	24@27	Crushed	11½ c
24 grades do	24@26	Powdered	11½ c
Rio, in bulk	24@26	Granulated	10½ c
Java, in papers	33½c	Good Fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Fully do	8½ c
		Prime do	9¼ c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	45c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50c@	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40c@	Str'y ch. N. O	60@65c
Oolong	45c@	Prime	50c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35c@	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@4½c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver grades	5½c	Lower grades	55@60c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Candles.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carlin	7½@8 c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	85 c
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ 25
Bi-carb, in 10 ₱ pkgs	5½ c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in 1 ₱ papers	6 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Starch.		St. Patrick do	3 75
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	2 90
Sterling	14½@15 c	German mottled do	3 75
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4½ 20

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		*Six Twist——*	
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Grandulated	50@75c
Black Navy	50@55c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	53@55c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Louisville Cav	65@70c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	25c
Virginia Navy	53@55c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	53@55c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	90@70c
Double Thick	60@75c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Flounders	60@75c	Havana wrap'rs	1 25@2 50
Bright pounds	63@68c	Havana fillers	60@1 20
Black Quarters	53@55c	*Cigars—*	
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Connecticut	35@ 50
Fine Cut	55@60c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Cut and Dry	53@55c	Havana	60@150
Scotch Snuff	55@75c		
Black Snuff	60@65c		

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb blackberries	2 00
2 lb pine apple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	3 00	2 lb red cherries	2 00
2 lb raspberries	2 75	2 lb gooseberries	1 50
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	3 00
2 lb Lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	3 00
2 lb string beans	1 50	2 lb damson plums	2 50
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	2 25	2 lb peaches	2 25
2 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¾@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7¾@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; doshelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
Mackerel	$24 00	Round do	6 25
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Lake herring, bf-	
No. 1 shore do	20 00	bbls	$5 75@1 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Codfish, large	5 00
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Large Georges	4 50
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
No. 2 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Whitefish	6 00	Halibut do	14½c
California salmon, bf-bbls	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

Dry Goods.

The dry goods jobbing trade in local circles is progressing evenly with fair prospects for an active spring trade. The business for the current month will, it is thought, show a material increase over that of February, and jobbers look for some activity during the coming six weeks. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says, under date of the 23d:

"The package trade in domestic goods was moderate to-day in all departments, the morning mailsbrought a fair number of orders from the interior, which, however, were generally small, were collectively important. Buyers for remote parts of the West and South continued their purchases of Spring prints, &c., on a fairly liberal scale, which indicated that they will soon be ready to extend their operations to consumers on an improved movement in the early future seems certain. The failure of some prominent manufacturers of domestic silk goods have been reported and their occurrence at the present time is to be regretted as tending to retard the restoration of confidence.

"The jobbing trade has been comparatively light, but as retailers have abandoned the custom of buying goods before there is a fair prospect for a consumptive demand, little unsteadiness is felt by jobbers at the backwardness of business, and an early improvement is confidently expected in the situation.

"The market for cotton goods has been generally unchanged so far as any changes are concerned, but prices of the best standard goods have been well maintained, and it seems futile to look for lower rates for these, in view of the great shrinkage which has already taken place, and the continued appearance of nearly all fabrics compared with the cost of manufacture. That a few makes of goods which have accumulated may be offered at some slight concession from present figures in order to accelerate their movement is probable, but this will chiefly apply to fabrics of which little is known, or which lack popularity."

We quote the wholesale rates for the Pittsburgh city goods trade as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A	4-4 9	Lawrence LL	36 7
Penn Mill do	4-4 9	Laconia E	33 8
Eagle do	36 9	Laconia S	30 6½
Western trade	36 8	Laconia O	36 8½
Magnolia	36 7½	Laconia	9-4 25
Atwood fine	36 8½	Laconia	10-4 29
Conestoga A	39 6	Conestoga	10-4 39
Cheapside C	36 5½	Waltham	40 10½
Nonatook	4-4 8½	Semi-fine	4-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commerce'h O	27	Lonsdale	36 10½
Suffolk A	36	Lonsdale	40 12½
Suffolk R	36	Fruit of Loom	36 10½
Hamilton AA	36	Pride of Mill	36 9½
Rochdale	36	Davol	35 12½
Harris	36	Wamsutta	33 14
Lawrence's	36	Waltham	30 12½
Hill, S'mpr Idem	36	Pepperell	9-4 30
Hill	36	Pepperell	10-4 35

No. 5 stock braid, 3-string			3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string			2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl			2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl			2 50
No. 2 common			2 00
No. 3 shakers			2 00
Toy brooms			1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms			1 25@1 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 62@67c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 17@18c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 15½@13c; extra engine (amber color), 60c. No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 40@45c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 16@12c; residuum (prepared), 4½ 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ₱ gross, $13 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 77c; straits oil, for tanners, 35@35c.

PAPER—Ruling paper 40@c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@8c; fancy wrapping 45@48c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 2@1½c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₱ lb.

ROPE—Cotton mixed at 9½@8c ₱ lb; and woolen at 5@c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

WOODENWARE—Cases of 2 dozen, $5 00; hand sapoli, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as follows: $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt reported in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—The following are the rates as made by a recent and well maintained advance:

No. 1 flubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 flubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 three-hoop pails ₱ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	5 00
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen (patented)	2 15
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	1 75
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	0 70

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 26, 1876.

The demand for pig metal is still restricted to small lots required to keep the mills in operation from week to week, and buyers do not look as if any other than the hand to mouth policy was to be adopted in making purchases this season.

The sales reported show a slight decline from the figures named some few weeks ago, $22 25 per ton 4 mos being the highest price reached this week for grey forge iron.

The sale of Pittsburgh manufactured on private terms, and learn that negotiations are pending for large quantities of the same kind of iron, but we have more delivered at a lower price, and if business is to be transacted at the present time it is to be regretted as tending to retard the restoration of confidence.

The jobbing trade has been comparatively light, but as retailers have abandoned the custom of buying goods before there is a fair prospect for a consumptive demand, little unsteadiness is felt by jobbers at the backwardness of business, and an early improvement is confidently expected in the situation.

"The market for cotton goods has been generally unchanged so far as any changes are concerned, but prices of the best standard goods have been well maintained, and it seems futile to look for lower rates for these, in view of the great shrinkage which has already taken place, and the continued appearance of nearly all fabrics compared with the cost of manufacture. That a few makes of goods which have accumulated may be offered at some slight concession from present figures in order to accelerate their movement is probable, but this will chiefly apply to fabrics of which little is known, or which lack popularity."

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Magnolia	36 7½	Laconia	9-4 25
Atwood fine	36 8½	Laconia	10-4 29
Conestoga A	39 6

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } ECONOMY 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.151	18	52	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.020	44	37	N. E.	Gentle	Smoky
9 P.M.	30.020	38	63	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...30 053 Highest thermon....49
Mean thermon.... 34.5 Lowest thermon....—

To Let.

The spacious, well-lighted office No. 65 Fourth avenue, opposite the Farmer's National Bank, formerly occupied by the Dollar Savings Bank (with use of furniture if desired). Inquire at the office.

Stole an Overcoat.

About two o'clock yesterday morning officer Protzman observed a young man, giving his name as Thomas Williams, endeavoring to sell an overcoat for one dollar at a saloon on Eleventh street. He arrested him as a suspicious character. Yesterday, from papers found in the pockets of the coat, it was suspected that it belonged to Mr. J. C. Anderson, whose office is at 104 Fourth avenue. The gentleman was interviewed, and stated that his overcoat had been stolen Thursday night from the hall of his residence on Center avenue. He identified the coat as his property, and made an information before Acting Mayor Butler, charging Williams with larceny. The accused confessed, and was committed to jail for trial.

Drowned.

The Coroner last evening held an inquest on the body of Isaac Thomas, whose body was found yesterday morning in the Monongahela river, near the foot of Eighth street, South Side. It appears from the evidence that the deceased was a blacksmith in the employ of Chess, Smythe & Co.; that on the 8th of December last he left his home in the evening, and was last seen alive in a saloon in the South Side Diamond under the influence of liquor. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. Her residence is in Union alley, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, South Side.

More of the Cow Stealing

A Spring Garden avenue butcher visited the Mayor's office yesterday and informed Chief Hartzell that he believed the Weston man from the same men who had used his slaughter house. He stated that they had killed three or four animals at his place, all of which were milk cows. The last animal was slaughtered about three weeks since, and he said they told him they had bought it in East Liberty. In order to convince himself, he went to the jail in company with Detective Scott, and came back with the information that his suspicions were correct. It is likely that other butchers will come forward voluntarily and give similar information.

It is stated that the officer guarding Rentsell's slaughter house on Duquesne way, one of the cow stolen from Braddocks was discovered, found some mutton ready for market, which was sent to the Chief. Hartzell reported the matter to Meat Inspector Lindsay.

A Live Stock Swindle.

A few days ago a man who resided in Allegheny came to the office of Williams, Orr & Co., live stock dealers, at the East Liberty yards, and bought a car load of hogs, amounting to $2,000, directing that the stock be shipped to Allegheny. A clerk of the firm accompanied the car to its destination, where he received a check from the purchaser for the amount due. It was subsequently ascertained that the check had no funds in the bank, and the matter developed into a criminal prosecution. The officer holding the warrant failed to arrest the alleged swindler, and he was not apprehended. Here an effort was made to have him arrested by a resort to the telegraph, but it also failed, and Mr. Orr was subsequently informed that he had left the Garden City for the "Black Hills." Mr. Orr is particular to say to the officers who had the warrant for the arrest of the accused, and openly declares that he made no effort to apprehend him.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

At the opening of court the jury was charged in the case of Milledge R. Johnston, and retired. In about an hour they returned a verdict of guilty on the second count—uttering a forged bond. Defendant was remanded to jail.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, charged with removing distilled spirits from a place which the tax had not been paid. The defendant owns a distillery in Washington county, across the river from Monongahela, and has a warehouse in the latter place. The case involves the confiscation of 1,200 barrels of whiskey, with the distillery, fixtures, etc. On trial.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

In the bankruptcy branch of the court, the following business was transacted:

Wm. E. Wellman & Co., bankrupts, of Erie, were granted leave to file amended schedules.

Samuel Hutchebey, bankrupt, of Armstrong county, was finally discharged under the act.

In the matter of Andrews & Hitchcock *et al.* vs. the Erie Rolling Mill Company, the latter has since adjudged bankrupt, and the petitioner to Register Woods' subpœna demand for jury trial having been withdrawn.

The examination of T. R. Wilson, bankrupt, an order was made for a meeting of creditors before Register Shaffer to consider a proposition for a composition.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. G. Thompson & Co. vs. J. G. Steinhauser. Verdict for plaintiff for $286 06.

In the case of Lawrence Sands and H. C. Reineman, for use of the latter, vs. W. S. Jackson, the jury was discharged.

Fisher Hazard and Charles Parish, trustees, vs. Mellon, Scaife & Hickory. A rule to determine the ownership of several hundred tons of pig iron levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

In the matter of the petition of James Cassiday et al. for leave to sell real estate in East Deer township, report of sale was presented and confirmed, and a deed directed to be made to the Pittsburgh and Harrison Camp Meeting Association.

In the case of John W. Wrege vs. Stephen Englund, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside for reasons stated in affidavit of defendant.

Joseph R. Gray, trustee of the Weekly Savings Bank, vs. J. G. Stephenson, garnishee of the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Same plaintiff vs. Cunningham & Bearly, garnishees of the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

The argument list is still under consideration.

Legal Briefs.

A bill was filed in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, by Joseph Heingen and wife, asking that Elizabeth Riley be restrained from executing or negotiating any mortgage, and from transferring any part of an estate of eighty acres in controversy in Baldwin township.

The "bond of friendship" case, it is said, will not be reargued till next fall, for the reason that a rearrangement is never heard outside of the district to which the case belongs, except when the questions involved are of public importance.

Messrs. DeCamp and Rambo commenced proceedings in ejectment in the Common Pleas No. 3, on behalf of G. Lehman and wife, for the use of the latter, against Michael McCullough, Jr., J. H. Morrison and David Hunter, for property in Allegheny City, and is a strip of land 2,140 feet long, lying between a branch of the Allegheny river and the West Penn R. R. road, and containing about three acres. A summons was issued.

A COOL SWINDLER.

How He Procured the City Treasurer's Check and Realized on the Same.

A cool swindle was perpetrated in this city on Thursday, which will cause a loss to somebody of nearly four hundred dollars, and it will probably have to be decided in the courts who that somebody is. At the time mentioned a stranger entered the jewelry establishment of W. H. Wattles & Co., on Fifth avenue, near Market alley, and asked to be shown some diamond shirt studs. Mr. William Grier waited on the customer, and finally concluded a sale of two studs at $40 apiece. The stranger tendered in payment for the jewelry a check on the Duquesne National Bank, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, drawn by Chris. D. Magee, City Treasurer, and made payable to the order of W. H. Lemon, furniture dealer, Smithfield street, for the sum of $305. The name of Mr. Lemon was written on the back of the check and it was to all appearances genuine. To make sure of it, however, Mr. Grier sent the check to the bank, and the officers pronounced it all right. As Mr. H. had not money enough in the drawer to make the change he took the check around to the bank and got it cashed. The stranger received $305 and the diamond studs and deliberately walked away without exciting the slightest suspicion.

About an hour after the above transaction it was discovered at the bank that the signature of Mr. Lemon was not genuine, and the parties interested began to investigate. Here is what the investigation developed: A short time before the presentation of the check at the jewelry store of Mr. Wattles, the janitor of City Hall was engaged into the office of the City Treasurer and handed a telegraphic dispatch to Mr. W. M. DeCamp, chief clerk in that office. It was opened and found to be from Chris. D. Magee, Esq., City Treasurer, who is in New York. The dispatch read as follows:

NEW YORK, February 24.

W. M. DECAMP—W. H. Lemon will present a bill for $305. Pay same. C. D. MAGEE.

A few minutes later a stranger stepped in and presented a bill for the amount stated, made out on one side of Mr. Lemon's bill heads, and Mr. DeCamp gave him Mr. Magee's check for the amount. The sequel is already known.

As soon as Mr. DeCamp was informed of the fact that the transaction was "bogus" he called upon Mr. Lemon, and was informed that some time in the forenoon of yesterday a stranger dropped into his store and asked for a billhead, to make out a bill. He accommodated him with a billhead, and he disappeared. Further inquiry developed the fact that the "bogus" telegraph dispatch was handed to the janitor by the same man, or one answering his description.

The bank has notified Messrs. Wattles & Co., that they will hold them responsible for the amount of the check, while, on the other hand, the attorney for the jewelry firm has advised them not to assume any responsibility in the matter.

THE TRUE STORY.

After the above was in type Mr. DeCamp called at this office to say that it was inaccurate in one or two particulars. We give the substance of his statement: The dispatch purporting to come from Mr. Magee was delivered to the janitor by a boy who had a receipt book similar to those used by telegraph boys, and the message was receipted for in due form. It set forth that Mr. Magee was indebted to Mr. Lemon the amount stated for a bill of furniture. Shortly afterward the stranger came in and presented a sealed envelope with Mr. Lemon's advertisement printed on one corner, in which was an itemized account against Mr. Magee. The check given in payment was a "memorandum check," signed by Mr. DeCamp, and not by Mr. Magee. The check was indorsed W. Wattles & Co." by the clerk of that firm, who presented it at the bank for payment.

A young man named Joseph Remington while descending the hillside above South Pittsburgh, slipped and fell down a declivity, breaking his left arm. Dr. McCord reduced the fracture.

Gold! Gold!!

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors, &c., &c.

The annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, together with the reports of the officers of the institution, for 1875, embraced in a neatly printed pamphlet, have just been issued. We extract as follows:

STATISTICS.

We had at the beginning of this year a population of..... 461
Received during the year..... 282
Discharged during the year..... 756
Leaving in prison at this date..... 187
The average population of the year has been 509.

The Prisoners have been employed as follows:

On contract labor	329
On prison labor	59
On miscellaneous labor, (baking, cooking, gas works, fireman at boilers, sweeping, &c., &c., all necessary, but not estimated in earnings)	76
Sick and infirm	35
Idle	79
Total	579

The earnings in associated labor have been as follows:

Shoe shops	$17,317 89
Broom shops	10,988 36
Whip shops	3,415 95
Marble shops	1,848 88
	$33,451 08
Overwork of prisoners	1,655 79
	$35,101 87

The earnings on prison account have been in—

Cigar department	$1,991 31
Shoe department	486 19
Weaving department	601 67
	3,079 17
The whole earnings have been	$38,184 04

REMARKS.

The report of the Inspectors concludes as follows:

* * * The whole system of discipline in the prison has now attained a thorough, strict and military like character, so that friction is avoided and the machinery of the establishment runs smoothly.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory; occasional infractions of rules have been promptly met with judicious punishment, nor of a severe type nor of long continuance, but rather treating the convict as a man and placing at his own disposal and in his own hands the limit of his incarceration, namely, the commutation of his imprisonment as a reward for his exemplary behavior, and as a means of discipline in habits of industry and virtue. He never loses sight of the benefits of this law and watches with intense interest the closing time of his sentence to see whether he has saved or lost his opportunity.

On the first day of July, A. D. 1826, the first Board of Inspectors took charge of this institution. Since that date there have been over five thousand prisoners committed to its hostile custody. What a gloomy history to write of the experience of these imprisoned men, doomed to solitary confinement for the first forty of these long years! and how much more cheerful and hopeful and bright, by way of contrast, has been the condition of those who, "behind the veil," for the last decade, have been permitted to enjoy the blessings of the chapel, the school and the shop.—*Lana Dco.*

While the nation is celebrating its Centennial anniversary, which was rung in by the old bell at Independence Hall, upon which is burned as in letters of blood, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land," let the Western State Penitentiary also remember its semi-centennial period, and thankful that there is in our remembrance such a word as progress.

We ask the following appropriations:

For salaries of officers	$25,000
For books and stationery for prisoners	500
For building sewer to river	5,000
	$30,500

And the usual gratuities for discharged prisoners.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

Warden Wright, in his report, says prisoners were discharged during the year as follows: By expiration of sentence, 111; commutation of sentence, 135; pardoned by the President, 6; pardoned by the Governor, 27; removed to asylum, 2; died 6, Total, 287. The average number of inmates for the year was 509. In the last four months the increase was 74, making the present number 583, the highest population in the history of penitentiary.

INCOME.

Received for fat hogs, gas, empty barrels, &c	$1,587 77
Received for rent and steam power	1,938 36
Received for boarding United States convicts	6,275 70
	$ 9,801 83
Received for labor	33,451 08
Net gain in cigar, weaving and shoe departments	3,079 17
Due from counties for support of convicts	17,539 40
	$63,871 48

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, clothing, bedding, medicines, coal, gas and general expenses	$38,349 57
For iron doors, steam elevator, force pump, additional steam heating piper, etc	5,521 91
Total	$43,871 48

The earnings are charged 25 per cent. less than for 1874; in fact, had the appropriation remained at the figures for that year, the earnings would have paid the ordinary running expenses.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The great increase in our prison population is doubtless a consequence of the wide-pread depression in business. Judging from the surest test, that of re-commitments, there does not seem to be any increase in the permanent criminal element, from poverty and ignorance to crime; there is but a short step, and many do not hesitate to take it, rather than suffer from the pangs of hunger and want. For such there is hope that they may be reclaimed and restored. But they need protection, and after discharge from prison, and for this there is but little provision. The Allegheny County Prison Society does all it can, but its means are sadly too small to undertake the work in all its details.

Although the earnings are greater than in any previous year, no trouble or serious inconvenience was experienced. And the great majority of the prisoners deserve praise for cheerful, manly and respectful behavior, and steady observance of rules and regulations.

The financial condition of the prison is rapidly improving, and as business brightens we hope to make further progress towards being self-supporting.

Over work for the year amounted to 41,653 79, being an increase of $5,657 07 over last year. In better times, this class of earnings, which belongs exclusively to the prisoners, is paid for labor, will doubtless be much greater than now.

The Physician, Dr. D. N. Rankin, reports the sanitary condition of the prison as unusually good during the past year, only six prisoners having died of whom were in bad health when they were received.

Interesting reports are also made by the Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan, and the teacher, Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, but we have not space for them at present.

COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT.

Grand Concert at the Pennsylvania Female College.

The third concert of the present session of the Pennsylvania Female College, last evening, was a very enjoyable entertainment. The chapel of the institution was well filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience, and the concert passed off with great pleasure and satisfaction to all. Prof. E. J. Butler who collected the affair, had arranged a short but admirable programme and it was carried out with most commendable success. Following is the programme.

PART FIRST.

1. Trio in G Major.....Haydn
   Messrs. Butler, Zitterbart and Ruhe.
2. Vocal Quartette—Preghiera (Mose in egitto).....Rossini
   Madame Marie Bishop, Miss Annie King, Messrs. Coivile and Breed.
3. Piano Solo—*a* Mazurka, Op. 7, No. 2 / *b* Mazurka, Op. 7, No. 4 / Chopin
   Prof. E. J. Butler.
4. Song—"Angel's Serenade".....Braga
   Madame Bishop. Violin Obligato by Prof. Zitterbart.
5. Vocal Trio—"Gratias".....Rossini
   Miss Annie King and Messrs. Coivile and Breed.

PART SECOND.

6. Piano Solo—Andante con Variazioni.Haydn
   Prof. E. J. Butler.
7. Vocal Duet—"The Sailor Sighs".....Balfe
   Madame Bishop and S. Stuart Coivile.
8. Vocal Quartette—Ave Maria.....Fiorino
   Madame Bishop, Miss King, Messrs. Coivile and Breed.
9. Quartette in G Minor.....Mozart
   Allegro, Andante, Rondo.
   Messrs. Butler, Zitterbart, Oberhauser and Ruhe.

Professor Zitterbart, of course came in for a fair share of encore, while the singing of Madame Bishop, Miss Annie King, daughter of Dr. Andrews, and Messrs. S. S. Coivile and Richard Breed was warmly applauded. In the "Gratias" the last three gained an *encore* as did also Madame Bishop and Mr. Coivile in "The Sailor Sighs." The latter was beautifully rendered. Madame Bishop and Prof. Butler in these public concerts show their admirable fitness for their positions at this excellent female college.

OBITUARY.

Colonel James K Kerr.

This gentleman, a prominent member of the Allegheny county bar, died at his residence in the East End, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, of consumption.

Colonel Kerr was born on a farm near Titusville, Pa., and was a brother of the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. After receiving an academic education in Titusville, came a member of the Venango county bar. At the time of the breaking out of the war he was practicing law in Meadville, and by profession at Franklin, as a partner of the late Governor Hamilton H. McClintock, the style of the firm being McCalmont & Kerr. Mr. Kerr enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, and was made major of the regiment at the time of its organization. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on the 12th of March, 1863, and while occupying that position had charge of a batallion of the regiment at Yorktown, during the Peninsular campaign. He was in command of the regiment at Antictam, when Colonel Childs was killed, and Colonel Kerr succeeded to the command of the brigade. On the following day he was promoted to a full colonelcy, and on the 11th of May, 1863, resigned from the army and came home. He then removed to this city and resumed the practice of the law, being identified with the profession until his death. For the past few years he has been associated in partnership in the profession with George W. Guthrie, the firm name being Kerr & Guthrie.

For several years Colonel Kerr had been afflicted with weak lungs and at intervals was confined to his home for weeks at a time. Two years ago he visited Europe, honing to improve his health, but he only obtained a temporary benefit. He was a leading Democrat and had aspirations for political position, but never held office. He was one of the stockholders of *The Paper*, which started in this city some five years ago, and had such a brief existence. The deceased was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and family in easy circumstances. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, and it is altogether likely Speaker Kerr will be in attendance from Washington.

Thief Captured.

At a ball, last night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, South Side, an overcoat was stolen. Lieutenant Baker and Officer Harris were notified, and they promptly started in out search of the thief. They went to the Union Depot, and not finding their man there, they went to Allegheny on the Fast line, at 2:15 this morning. At the Federal street depot they found man and overcoat. The thief was brought over to the Central Station, where he was registered as Joseph Bristol.

Gold! Gold!!

ALDERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Adjourned Meeting Last Evening—Progress of the Efforts to Secure the Passage of the Bill Enlarging Jurisdiction to $300, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Aldermen's Association was held last evening at the Bank Exchange, Third avenue. The following members were present: Aldermen Crist, Butler, Donley, Logan, Koenig, Mercer, McKenna, Burke, Hartman, Haddock, Fitzsimmons, Corcoran, Cassidy and O'Donnell. The meeting was called to order by the President, Alderman O'Donnell.

The Secretary, Alderman Cassidy, read the minutes of the last meeting, held Friday evening, 18th inst. At that meeting it was ordered that the petitions in favor of the passage of the bill enlarging the civil jurisdiction of Aldermen to $300, after signatures thereto had been procured, be handed to the Corresponding Secretary, Alderman Mercer, who was instructed to forward the same to the several Allegheny county members of the Legislature.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had forwarded the petitions, together with letters, to the Allegheny members of the Legislature, asking them to exert themselves to secure the passage of the bill enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen. He also reported that he had received letters from a number of those gentlemen, which were read. Senator Anderson and Representative Long promise to give the matter careful attention. Mr. Zorn says he will do all in his power to secure the passage of the bill. Similar responses were received from other members.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Allegheny members of the Legislature for their promptness in presenting the petition in favor of the bill, and for the interest they have taken in the measure.

HOW THE BUSINESS PULSE BEATS.

The Chair said he would be pleased to have an expression from the various aldermen concerning the feelings of the business community in regard to the bill.

Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, said every business man he had seen was in favor of the passage of the bill.

Alderman Logan had met with no opposition in presenting the petition for signatures, except in one instance, and that was an attorney.

Alderman Haddock said nobody in his ward had manifested any opposition, except a few persons who hadn't brains enough to comprehend the matter.

Alderman Koenig, Donley, Hartman and Corcoran had each presented the petition to all the business men and other prominent citizens in their respective wards, and in no instance had they met with opposition.

Alderman Burke said there was some opposition on the part of attorneys, but a great many of that class had signed the petition and were in favor of the passage of the bill.

Alderman McKenna said the business men in his ward were all anxious to have the bill passed.

Alderman Fitzsimmons—I have heard of no opposition to the bill on the South Side, except from an Alderman who has been over five years office by reason of the expiration of his term.

Alderman Cassidy—In going among the Wood street merchants I found that they are all in favor of the bill.

President O'Donnell—In my ward the merchants and business men are in favor of the bill. They say there is great need for such a law.

Alderman Mercer—In my canvass I have not found any one opposed to the measure. Have been among the glass houses and the retail dealers, and they all express themselves as strongly in favor of the passage of the bill.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Association adjourned. The next regular meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in March.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Sum Required to Complete Them.

Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, the Mechanical Engineer of the new Water Works, has, at the request of representatives in the Legislature, prepared the following statement, to enable the members of the Legislature Assembly to vote intelligently on the bill to authorize an increase of the city indebtedness;

The city has expended on the new Water Works, as per report of Water Commission, December 31, 1875, $3,355,559 92, (the interest of which, at seven per cent., is $234,959 19) and for this expenditure cannot receive benefit, or revenue until the works are completed. It should therefore be considered that not only has the city liable for damages to the several contractors, should the works be stopped, but will certainly have to pay interest on the percentages reserved, if not on the principal itself.

These reserves on the several contracts held by the city, are as follows:

On 1st pair of engines	$ 78,871 13
On 2d pair of engines	67,455 54
On boilers	8,165 17
On pumping main	20,000 00
On influent pipes and valves	718 03
On Hiland avenue reservoir	29,090 14
On Herron's Hill reservoir	10,259 31
Total percentages reserved	$211,425 96

The interest ($234,959 19) on the percentages reserved, added to the interest ($234,959 19) on the money already expended, amounts to $469,376, and on this amount, annually paid, no benefit can be derived should the works now stop.

By expending $306,352 87 more, the engines can be put into operation, water pumped into Hiland avenue reservoir, and the city will then not only receive a full supply of water, but also a revenue which will enable the city to pay both interest and principal of the money expended.

This amount being added to that already expended, gives a total of $3,662,912 79, the success on which is only $6,644 89 more than will have to be paid on the reserves now being now expended, should the works be *stopped*.

This amount ($306,352 87) is all that is absolutely required to complete the reservoir on Hiland avenue and Herron's Hill) and pump water into Hiland reservoir.

If the whole amount ($769,200) required to complete the works is not furnished this year, the building of the engine and boiler house, the engine, boilers and house for same at Herron's Hill, and the laying of several contemplated lines of water pipe, for which plans have already been made, delivered and paid for, can, without any great loss to the city, be postponed until next year.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH L. LOWRY.

It is not difficult to gather from the above statement the true position of affairs, so far as the completion of the works is concerned. They would be very bad economy to stop the work now, to say nothing of the danger of suits for damages should the old works give out. As Senator Anderson expressed it, the proposition is purely a business one, appealing to every man's good sense.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

BETHLEHEM congregation, Washington Presbytery, added nineteen members on the 13th instant.

THERE is a revival in the Valley church, Presbytery of Allegheny, and at Emsworth, same Presbytery.

REV. J. W. SPROULL, of the Central R. P. church, Allegheny, will preach to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE Presbyterian church of Apollo has added twenty-five names to the roll of members since the first of January.

REV. G. H. HEMPHILL, of the South Side, will preach in the morning on the "Wide Awake," and in the evening on "Fast Asleep."

THE Hazelwood Presbyterian church of this city has had a delightful series of meetings, and twenty-one have made a profession of faith.

THE meetings held by the six central Presbyterian churches of this city, in the Second church, during the week, have been well attended.

BISHOP KERFOOT will preach and administer the rite of confirmation in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Allegheny, on Sunday, and also to-morrow evening.

IN various parts of the State in Presbyterian, Methodist, and other churches, remarkable revivals are in progress. Most of these had their origin in the week of prayer.

GOSPEL meetings are now held every Tuesday and Friday evenings in Dr. Milligan's, Eighth avenue near the river, and are well attended and very interesting.

G. D. CLOWES will preach to-morrow evening (Sunday), in Sycamore street, Allegheny, at the hall, corner sixth avenue and Wood streets, over German National Bank.

REV. M. HARVEY JACOBUS, of the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, has been holding a series of evening meetings, during the present week, which have been largely attended.

A CHURCH fair and supper will be held in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of March, for the benefit of the Sunday Library M. E. Church, Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor.

A GOSPEL MEETING, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliance, will be held in the Alliance room, on Sixth avenue, this evening at 7½ o'clock. All are earnestly invited.

AT Grace Memorial Presbyterian church, Arthur street, the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, will preach services, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, "A Miraculous Escape."

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., will baptize to-morrow morning at Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, and preach on "A Sleeping Saint." Evening subject, peoples service, "Sugar Coated Pills."

THE pastor elect of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, Rev. John De Witt, was most cordially welcomed by the people. He entertains upon his work here under very encouraging circumstances.

REV. M. CONNELLY, the new pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Altoona, is having a marked revival in his congregation. A protract is to be held, and more and improve the church at a cost of $12,000.

AT Beaver Falls there have been interesting union services conducted by the young men from the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. There were very large audiences and much additions to the churches.

AN interesting devotional meeting was held in the United Presbyterian Church, at Parker, recently, when more than thirty requests for prayer were made, and many remained for conversation after the regular services ended.

THERE was recently received into membership by the pastor of the Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny, J. S. Hutson, Sabbath morning, February 20th. Meetings will be continued with increasing interest and power.

REV. F. LEROY SUNDE, will preach a sermon for the benefit of the Children's Aid and *Young Men*, Sabbath A. M. 10:30 at the Central Presbyterian Church, Diamond street, above Wood. Free pews for all who may desire to attend this church.

A DELIGHTFUL time is anticipated at the social and supper to be given by the ladies at the South Common M. E. Church, on Church avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, the 29th. We advise all to attend as there will be special and unusual attractions.

THE *United Presbyterian* discusses the taxation of church property, and makes an argument against that proposition. It holds that inasmuch as the churches are not erected for pecuniary profit, and inasmuch as they save the State large sums annually by restraining vice and disorder, they should not be burdened by taxation, but fostered and strengthened.

THE Rev. Wm. Young, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, this city, was presented with an elegant gold watch, on Thursday evening, by the ladies of the congregation, being an acknowledgment of their high appreciation of his pastoral labors. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. Samuel Young, and happily responded to by the recipient. The presentation took place in the church, and was accompanied with literary and musical performances, refreshments and social entertainment.

REV. J. M. SMITH, recently of the Central Church in this city, was installed pastor of the church at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by a committee of the Pittsburgh Presbytery. In these services, Dr. S. J. Wilson preached the sermon, the venerable Dr. Smith, now in his eighty-third year, presided, and gave the charge to the pastor; and Rev. Wm. Ewing, Ph.D., gave the charge to the people. The exercises were deeply interesting, a very large and appreciative audience being present. At the communion held on Sabbath previous, thirty-two were added to the church, nineteen of whom were received by letter and thirteen on profession.

THE U. P. Presbyteries of Conemaugh and Westmoreland have had a conference in Saltsburg, recently, with Rev. Oliver Katz's congregation, and others. Rev. D. W. Collins, Rev. W. R. Stevenson, Rev. Alex. Young, D.D., Rev. Dr. Woodward, Father Blair, and others, participated. The main subject under discussion was "True Revivals, and How to Secure Them." A deep religious feeling pervaded the people of Saltsburg. The stores closed early, and old and young flocked to the churches for prayer and conference. An adjourned conference will be held at Irwin, about the first of March.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Takes Rat Poison to Exterminate Himself.

About eight o'clock last evening a man named Fred Meyer, who keeps a vile den in the cellar of the Philo Hall building, Third avenue, near Mark t street, attempted to commit suicide. He had previously sent to a drug store and procured two bottles of rat poison. With these in his possession, Meyer locked himself in a back room and swallowed nearly the whole of the contents of one of the bottles. He soon became uncomfortable inside, and making considerable fuss and noise the door was broken open and the act discovered. A physician was sent for and the man was put to vomiting very severely. At midnight he had somewhat recovered, but there was a fearful smell of brimstone about the premises and Meyer no doubt wished the exterminator was inside of rats rather than himself. He will probably recover.

THE BULL RUN ROWDIES.

Serious Charges Made Against Them.

Yesterday we reported the row at Wagner's saloon, and the arrest of those desperados Jim Donovan, Mike Bradford and George Long, of the bull run district. The parties have been held on several serious charges, and stand a fair prospect of going to the Penitentiary. Lieutenant Hager made an information before the Mayor, charging them with riot. John Smith, the violinist, made an information against Donavan, for felonious assault and battery, and a third charge was preferred against Donavan by J. W. McFadden, who charged him with assault and battery. It appears that while he was passing along Sixth avenue, above Smithfield street, Donavan rushed him from the sidewalk and then struck him a violent blow which felled him to the ground. The accused are still in custody at the Central Station, awaiting the result of efforts to secure bail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Health failed to meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

AN alarm of fire was turned in from box 157, Twenty-seventh and Jane street, South Side, shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning. The fire department responded promptly, and chief Enus reports the cause to be the discovery of fire on the roof of a double frame dwelling on Twenty-seventh street, belonging to Dennis Magraw, and occupied by W. D. Ross. The roof caught from burning soot from a defective flue. Very little damage was done.

THE contract for the printing of seven hundred copies of the annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners for 1875 was yesterday awarded to Messrs. Nevin, Gribbin & Co. for $239 95. The other bids were: *Herald* Printing Co., $295; James McMillin, $295; Davidson & Son, $295; Stevenson & Foster, $280. It will be noticed that the difference between the two lowest bids was but five cents. Twenty-five of the seven hundred copies are to be bound and lettered. While the contract for $1 cadered paper of sixty pounds to the ream, and the latter covers are to be of heavy enameled paper with bronze letter.

A MEMBER of the Committee of Five on the Centennial Exhibition relative to the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute states that in a few days they hope to report. A plan has been prepared which is believed to be entirely satisfactory to the "guarantors," but had been examined and pronounced very good by representative "plug hat" citizens. It is said that there was every prospect of a speedy settlement of the many claims whose non-settlement, it is said, has angered many from the next Industrial Exposition. Especially is this the case with the Art Department, artists of the East having been out of pocket considerably to send their works here, and as yet being unable to get a cent of what was promised them.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The announcement that Shakespeare's witty comedy, "As You Like It," was to be produced, drew to the Opera House, last evening, a large, fashionable and appreciative audience. Miss Effie E. Ellsler's fame as a representative of the beautiful character, *Rosalind*, had preceded her, and created a desire on the part of a great many to hear her. Those who expected to be disappointed, grew under the impression that the young candidate for favor had been overrated, were disappointed; but agreeably so. She brought to the part of *Rosalind* great natural qualifications, in appearance and temperament she has given to the stage earnest, intelligent, patient study; and she is conscientously true to the author's meaning and herself in its presentation. Losing her individuality, she became the character, and gave out the purity, freshness and sweetness of the character. As compared with the *Rosalind* of the past three years by Miss Neilson and Miss Elsler's 18, we think, entitled to the greatest praise. The conception was admirable, and it was most beautifully pictured. The audience gave frequent manifestations of delight, calling Miss Effie before the curtain. At the end of the third act she came to the front, in response to great applause, and made a very pretty little speech, expressing in fitting words her gratitude to the people of Pittsburgh for their favorable reception of her humble efforts, and to the press for their words of commendation and encouragement. The most interesting feature of the evening, however, was the presentation to Miss Ellsler of a handsome gold chain and cross, the latter beautifully ornamented with diamonds, by W. D. Moore, Esq., on behalf of a number of Pittsburgh friends of the young actress, made the presentation speech in a few fitting words, and Miss Elsler returned her thanks with affecting eloquence.

The play of Rowton Clothold played *Jacques* admirably, and despite an unfortunate hoarseness, rendered the part with power and true artistic style as to win long continued applause.

Mr. Mark J. Pendleton surprised every one by the excellence of his *Orlando*. His reading, acting and voice were all unusually good, and strong points. He acted quietly but with proper force throughout the entire play, and very highly pleased his audience.

Miss Kate Fletcher's *Celia* and Mr. Owens' *Touchstone* were worthy of much praise. The support of the company was good, and the general satisfaction.

"As You Like It" will be performed at the matinee this afternoon. This evening, when Miss Elsler's engagement closes, "The Avalanche" will be played.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Saturday matinees at this theater are always largely attended; and as there will be extra attractions offered to-day a crowded house is expected to greet the company. This evening a double programme is promised.

Library Hall.

There was a splendid audience at Library Hall last night, when Bryant's minstrels gave their second entertainment. Everybody seemed to be completely carried away, and the performers' efforts were all received with the heartiest of applause. Hengler is a "merry minstrel" indeed. Lew Benedict has lost none of his old time comicality, and kept the house convulsed people with laughter by his stump speech. The California quartette, too, gave several very fine vocal selections, and the whole troupe give their last performances to-day, all lovers of chaste minstrelsy should go and hear them at Library Hall to-day and to-night. *

The Newsboys and Bootblacks.

There was a fair audience at the Academy of Music last evening to witness the concert of the newsboys and bootblacks. It was a benefit of the project to establish a Newsboys' Home. The programme consisted of music by Staley's Military Band (furnished gratuitously), songs by the Newsboys' Quartette of this city, under direction of Professor Darling, with piano accompaniments by Professor A. M. Bell, and a number of tableaux, in which the boys figured. We have not space this morning to particularize, but we are free to say that the band, the Professor and the boys all "got their work in" in a manner and style elicited frequent and hearty applause. Quite a handsome sum was realized.

Next Week.

Baker and Farron will play an engagement at the Opera House, next week.

Gallagher's original sable troupe, the Georgia Minstrels, will give two entertainments at Library Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. They have a fine reputation here.

Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Mlle. Morlacchi and other performers of the company will play every evening next week at the Fifth Avenue Theater. The programmes will be full of border life and warfare. Look out for an advance in the price of gunpowder.

Judge McCandless will Retire.

In view of the statements from Washington, contained in our special dispatch of yesterday, interviews were had with S. C. McCandless, Esq., in which he states that as he had undoubtedly availed himself of the benefit of the act now before Congress for his retirement, if it shall become a law. The venerable Judge will be sixty-six on the 19th of June next, and although his mental faculties are unimpaired, he has physical infirmities which render the discharge of his duties irksome to himself. He has served faithfully and creditably, and deserves to be retired on full pay, as the salary has scarcely been sufficient to maintain him comfortably.

Gold! Gold!!

Fine Dental Work.

The following we clip from the *Leader* of the 22d, and our readers will bear in mind that we have frequently had occasion to refer to and speak from experience: "Dr. Spencer, dentist, operating rooms at No. 254 Penn street, does only fine work—and we have seen work of his at different times that no skill could surpass either in beauty or excellence; an assertion made with knowledge of its scope, as the writer has a practical acquaintance